FORM PTO-1390 (REV 11-98)

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER 1151-4153US1

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.51 TBA 9 1 0 1 6 2 3

	CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371 TBAU 9 / 7 U 1 6 2 3									
	PC7	r/US9	TIONAL APPLICATION 9/13959/	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 21 June 1999 (21.06.99)	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 20 June 1998 (21.06.98)					
7	TITLE OF INVENTION PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGY									
	APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Chang Yi WANG and Alan M. WALFIELD									
	Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:									
	1.	\boxtimes	This is FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.							
may find that I be not then full	2.		This is SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.							
	3.	This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371 (b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1)								
	4.	\boxtimes	A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.							
	5.	\boxtimes	A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))							
		ъ. 🗀	is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). has been transmitted by the International Bureau is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)							
	6.		A translation of the International application into English (35 U S.C 371(c)(2)) with oath							
P House	7.	\boxtimes	Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C 371(c)(3))							
and the same of the same		a. [] b. [] c. [] d. [8]	have been transmitted by the International Bureau.							
	8.		A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U S C 371(c)(3))							
THE THE	9.	\boxtimes	An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U S.C 371(c)(4)) And Power of Attorney							
	10.	(3	A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).							
	Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included.									
	11.	\boxtimes	An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1 98 and copy of Search Report							
	12.	\boxtimes	An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3 28 and 3 31 is included.							
	13.		A FIRST preliminary amendment							
			A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT	preliminary amendment.						
	14.		A substitute specification							
	15.		A change of power of attorney and/or address letter							
Ī	16.	\boxtimes	Other items or Information							
			Verified Certification of I Statement under 37 CFR	nion, including amended sheet page 19	on WO/99/67293 blication) under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(c)					
	11									

529 Rec'd PCT/PTC 01 DEC 2000

U.S. APPLICATION NO (n	/7014)	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO							
$ _{\mathrm{TBA}}$ U9	/70162	1151-4153US1							
17. X The follo	owing fees are subm	CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY						
BASIC NATION	NAL FEE (37 CFR	1.492 (a) (1) - (5))							
	ational preliminary ex nal search fee (37 CFF								
	nal Search Report not								
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	oreliminary examination of the state of the								
	oreliminary examinational search fee (37 CFR								
	oreliminary examination did not satisfy provisi								
International p and all claims	oreliminary examinations of satisfied provisions of) (37 CFR 1.482) (4)\$100.00							
ENTER	APPROPRIATE B	NT =	\$ 710.00						
Surcharge of \$130	for furnishing the oath	h or declaration later t	than <u>20</u> 30	\$	-				
months from the ea	rliest claimed priority	date (37 CFR 1.492)	e)).	D					
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE						
Total claims	48 - 20 =	28	X \$18 00	\$504.00					
Independent claims	6 - 3 =	3	X \$80 00	\$240.00					
MULTIPLE DEPENI	DENT CLAIM(S) (if app	plicable)	+ \$270.00	\$270.00					
			CULATIONS =	\$ 1724.00					
	ling by small entity, if ap led to ½ reduction in fee		eby asserts that it is a	\$ 862.00					
Jillian Villey	100 10 12 10000000000000000000000000000	\$							
	0.00 for furnishing the E est claimed priority date	\$							
		\$							
	enclosed assignment (37 ppropriate cover sheet (3		\$ 40.00						
			ES ENCLOSED	\$ 902.00					
				Amount to be	\$				
				refunded: charged	\$				
				Chargeu	Φ				
	the amount of \$902.00								
b. Please cha	rge my Deposit Account	: No 13-4500 in the amo	ount of \$902.00 to cover the	above fees.					
			itional fees which may be red O 1151-4153US A duplica		osed.				
			or 1.495 has not been met, a e application to pending sta		R				
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Morgan & Finnegan I 345 Park Avenue	.LP								
New York, NY 10154	-0053								
NAME									
		NO.							

Form PTO-1390 (REV 11-98) page 2 of 2

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Chang Yi WANG et al

Group Art Unit: TBA

Serial No

09/701,623

Examiner: TBA

Int. Filing Date:

June 21, 1999

For

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF

ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, DC. 20231

RESPONSE

Sir:

This is in response to the Notification of Missing Requirements, dated December 6, 2001. A response period of two months was set.

AMENDMENT

Please substitute the paper and floppy disc copy of the Sequence Listing, originally filed with the application, for the Sequence Listing, paper and disc copy submitted herewith.

Also enclosed herewith is a Statement under 37 CFR 1.821 stating that the paper and floppy disc copy are the same.

The originally filed Sequence Listing has been reformatted from Word to Patentin 2.1.

The artificial sequences are synthetic peptides which were synthesized from amino acids without the use of genetic materials as a source.

The amino acids designated as X for SEQ ID NO:16, PPXPXP, has been defined as an amino acid selected from the list: A, R, N, D, C, Q, E, G, H, I, L, K, M, F, S, T, W, Y, V. This is supported by the specification at pages 32, lines 25-28.

The sequence for SEQ ID NO:29 has been amended to reflect the correct amino acid at position 12 to be cysteine shown in Table 2, page 69 as entry No. 2 and in the originally filed Sequence Listing. The mandatory information has now been provided.

PATENT USSN 09/701,623 Docket No. 1151-4153US1

Express Mail: EL 853 252 515US

The Sequence Listing was checked with the USPTO Checker Version 3.0. Enclosed herewith is a copy showing that there are no errors.

No new matter has been entered. Entry of the substitute Sequence Listing is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: December 19, 2001

Maria C.H. Lin

Registration No. 29,323

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

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New York, New York 10154

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Direct Line: (212) 415-8745



PATENT
Docket No. <u>1151-4153US1</u>
Express Mail No. <u>EL 853 252 515US</u>

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s)

Chang Yi WANG

Serial No.

09/701,623

Group Art Unit: TBA

Int. Filing Date

June 21, 1999

Examiner: TBA

For

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMUNOGEN FOR THE

TREATMENT OF ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.821(f) or §1.825(b)

Sir:

I hereby certify that:

[] The paper Sequence Listing and computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical (37. C.F.R. §1.821(f)). No new matter is presented (37 C.F.R. §1.825(a)).

[X] The substitute paper Sequence Listing and substitute computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical. No new matter is included (37 C.F.R. §1.825(b)).

Respectfully submitted, MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: December 19, 2001

Maria C.H. Lin

Registration No. 2

Mailing Address:

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P 345 Park Avenue New York, New York 10154 (212) 758-4800 (212) 751-6849 Telecopier



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- Asp Gly Gln Val Met Asp Val Asp Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Thr Thr Gln 50 55 60
- Glu Gly Glu Leu Ala Ser Thr Gln Ser Glu Leu Thr Leu Ser Gln Lys
 65 70 75 80
- His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly
 85 90 95
- His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg
 100 105 110
- Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile 115 120 125
- Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser 130 135 140
- Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val 145 150 155 160
- Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr 165 170 175
- Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu 180 185 190
- Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met 195 200 205
- Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
- Ala Phe Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp Pro Gly Ser Arg Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ala Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Met Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp 245 250 255
- Leu His Asn Glu Val Gln Leu Pro Asp Ala Arg His Ser Thr Thr Gln 260 265 270
- Pro Arg Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285
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35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Lys Ala Thr Asn Ile Phe Pro Tyr Thr Ala Pro Gly Thr 50 55 60

Lys Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Ser Thr His Ser Glu Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln 65 70 75 80

Gly Glu Trp Val Ser Gln Lys Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe 85 90 95

Lys Asp Glu Ala Arg Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Asp Pro Arg Gly Val Thr
100 105 110

Ser Tyr Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Val His Lys Ala 115 120 125

Pro Lys Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Thr Met Glu Gly Met

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Arg Glu Ser Lys Glu Pro Val Asn Pro Gly Pro 145 150 155 160

Leu Asn Lys Lys Asp His Phe Asn Gly Thr Ile Thr Val Thr Ser Thr
165 170 175

Leu Pro Val Asn Thr Asn Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
180 185 190

Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala
195 200 205

Lys Ala Pro Gly Lys Arg Ala Pro Pro Asp Val Tyr Leu Phe Leu Pro 210 215 220

Pro Glu Glu Glu Gln Gly Thr Lys Asp Arg Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu 225 230 235 240

Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Ala Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Asn 245 250 255

Asp Ser Pro Ile Gln Thr Asp Gln Tyr Thr Thr Thr Gly Pro His Lys 260 265 270

Val Ser Gly Ser Arg Pro Ala Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu Val 275 280 285

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 <303> J. Mol. Biol.
 <304> 177
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 Val Tyr Gly His Ile Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Ile His Trp Leu Met Asp
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                               40
 Asp Arg Lys Ile Tyr Asp Thr His Ala Gln Asn Val Leu Ile Lys Glu
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                          55
                                               60
 Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Gln
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 Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Lys Val Thr Ser Gln Gly
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Gly Val Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Glu

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100

115 120 125

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Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Asp His Pro His Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg 195 200 205

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ala Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr Val 210 215 220

Phe Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr Cys 225 230 235 240

Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Gln 245 250 255

Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Pro Lys Ser Gln His Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro Leu 260 265 270

Lys Thr Asn Gly Ser Asn Gln Arg Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285

Val Thr Lys Ala Leu Trp Thr Gln Thr Lys Gln Phe Thr Cys Arg Val 290 295 300

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- Phe Ile Tyr Gly His Ile Leu Asn Asp Val Ser Val Ser Trp Leu Met 35 40 45
- Asp Asp Arg Glu Ile Thr Asp Thr Leu Ala Gln Thr Val Leu Ile Lys 50 55 60
- Glu Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Cys Ser Lys Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu 65 70 75 80
- Gln Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Gln 85 90 95
- Gly Cys Asp Tyr Leu Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Pro Asp His Glu Pro
 100 105 110
- Arg Gly Ala Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr 115 120 125
- Gln Asn Gly Ala Pro Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Glu Ser 130 135 140
- Ser Ala Ser Gln Trp Tyr Thr Lys His His Asn Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser 165 170 175
- Ile Thr Ser Ile Leu Pro Val Val Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Tyr 180 185 190
- Gly Tyr Gln Cys Ile Val Asp Arg Pro Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val 195 200 205
- Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Thr Pro Gly Gln Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
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260 265 270
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Leu Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Gly Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu
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                                      10
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             20
                                  25
Xaa Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr
         35
                              40
His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                          55
<210> 20
<211> 60
<212> PRT
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<220>
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      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (18)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (21)
<223> K, R
<220>
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<221> MOD_RES
<222> (22)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (26)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (27)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (30)
<223> G, T
<400> 20
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser
                                      10
Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu
             20
                                  25
                                                      30
Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
         35
                              40
                                                  45
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
                          55
<210> 21
<211> 42
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (1)
<223> I, M, L
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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (5)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (6)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (10)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (11)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (12)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (14)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (15)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 21
Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly
                                      10
Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro
                                  25
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Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys

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<210> 22
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<211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (19)

<223> I, M, L

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (20)

<223> S, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (23)

<223> K, R

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (24)

<223> G, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (28)

<223> H, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (29)

<223> K, R

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (30)

<223> I, M, L

<223> K, R

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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (32)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (33)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 22
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
Gly Gly Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Kaa Glu Xaa
             20
                                 25
Xaa Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
         35
                             40
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
<210> 23
<211> 56
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (15)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (16)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (19)
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<212> PRT

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<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (20)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (24)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (25)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (26)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (28)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
 <222> (29)
<223> I, M, V
 <400> 23
 Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Xaa Xaa
 Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys
              20
 Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala
          35
                              40
 Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
      50
                          55
<210> 24
 <211> 46
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<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 24
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
  1
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His
             20
                                  25
Pro Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys
```

40

45

35

<220>

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<210> 25
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 25
Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
                                     10
Ile Asp Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His Pro
                                 25
Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys
         35
                             40
<210> 26
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 26
Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
 1
                  5
                                     10
                                                         15
Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
             20
                                                     30
His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
         35
                             40
<210> 27
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (1)

<223> I, M, L

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (2)

<223> S, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (7)

<223> K, L

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (8)

<223> G, R

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (9)

<223> V, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (10)

<223> I, V

<220>

<221> MOD RES

<222> (14)

<223> I, T

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (15)

<223> E, R

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (16)

<223> G, M

<211> 60

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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (19)
<223> F, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (20)
<223> G, M
<400> 27
Xaa Xaa Ile Ser Glu Ile Xaa Gly Val Xaa Val His Lys Xaa Xaa
                  5
                                      10
Ile Leu Xaa Xaa Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His
             20
                                  25
Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
         35
                              40
<210> 28
<211> 49
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 28
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
  1
                                      10
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu
                                  25
              20
Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser
                              40
Arg
<210> 29
```

```
<212> PRT
```

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 29

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn $1 \hspace{1cm} 5 \hspace{1cm} 10 \hspace{1cm} 15$

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 20 25 30

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala 35 40 45

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
50 55 60

<210> 30

<211> 64

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
 synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
 material as source

<400> 30

Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
1 10 15

Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser 20 25 30

Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val 35 40 45

Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
50 55 60

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<210> 31
<211> 76
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 31
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Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala 55

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg 70

<210> 32

<211> 35

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 32

Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro

Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu 25

Val Val Asp

35

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<210> 33
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 33
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
                  5
                                     10
                                                          15
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
             20
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp
         35
                             40
<210> 34
<211> 50
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 34
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
  1
                  5
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
                                  25
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val
                              40
Val Asp
     50
<210> 35
<211> 62
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<220>

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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 35
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr
                  5
                                      10
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
             20
                                  25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
         35
                              40
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp
     50
                          55
<210> 36
<211> 29
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 36
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
  1
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
             20
                                  25
<210> 37
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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30

synthesized from amino acids with no genetic

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide

material as source

<400> 37

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 20 25 30

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 35 40

<210> 38

<211> 44

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 38

Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys

1 10 15

Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser 20 25 30

Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 35

<210> 39

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 39

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr

1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40 45

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 50 55

<210> 40

<211> 76

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
 synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
 material as source

<400> 40

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40 45

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala 50 55 60

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
65 70 75

<210> 41

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

·<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
 synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
 material as source

<400> 41

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Cys Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys
<210> 42
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 42
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr
                                     10
                                                          15
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
             20
                                 25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro
         35
                             40
<210> 43
<211> 34
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 43
Cys Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly
                                      10
Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly
                                 25
Thr Cys
```

<210> 44 <211> 33

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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 44
Cys Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys
Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr
             20
                                  25
Cys
<210> 45
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val
  1
                  5
                                      10
<210> 46
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys Asn His Ser
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10

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<210> 47
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 47
Cys Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Ile Thr Cys
<210> 48
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 48
Cys Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
  1
                  5
                                      10
<210> 49
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
Cys Pro Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
                  5
  1
                                      10
                                                          15
```

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<210> 50
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 50
Cys Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Cys
                  5
<210> 51
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 51
Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly
                  5
<210> 52
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
       synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
       material as source
<400> 52
Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys
 <210> 53
 <211> 21
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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 53
Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
                  5
                                     10
Val Asn Leu Thr Cys
             20
<210> 54
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 54
Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
                  5
                                     10
                                                          15
<210> 55
<211> 25
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 55
Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr
                  5
                                     10
Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His
```

```
<210> 56
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence
 <220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
       synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
       material as source
 <400> 56
 Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Cys
                   5
                                                           15
 <210> 57
 <211> 23
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence
 <220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
       synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
       material as source
. <400> 57
 Cys Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His
                   5
                                       10
                                                           15
 Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Cys
              20
 <210> 58
 <211> 53
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence
 <220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
       synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
       material as source
 Cys Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg
   1
```

<223> K, R

<221> MOD_RES <222> (8)

<220>

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Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Leu
             20
                                  25
Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg
                              40
Val Thr His Pro His
     50
<210> 59
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 59
Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe
  1
<210> 60
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (7)
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<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 60
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
                  5
                                      10
Ile Leu Phe
<210> 61
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 61
Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Val His Arg Leu Glu Gly Val
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
<210> 62
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
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material as source

```
<400> 62
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Gly Ile Leu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Thr His Val Asp 1 5 10 15

Thr Glu Ser Tyr 20

<210> 63

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 63

Lys Lys Gln Tyr Ile Lys Ala Asn Ser Lys Phe Ile Gly Ile Thr Glu
1 5 10 15

Leu

<210> 64

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 64

Lys Lys Phe Asn Asn Phe Thr Val Ser Phe Trp Leu Arg Val Pro Lys

1 5 10 15

Val Ser Ala Ser His Leu 20

<210> 65

<211> 30

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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 65
Lys Lys Leu Arg Arg Leu Leu Tyr Met Ile Tyr Met Ser Gly Leu Ala
                  5
Val Arg Val His Val Ser Lys Glu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Tyr
                                  25
                                                      30
<210> 66
<211> 27
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
<400> 66
Tyr Asp Pro Asn Tyr Leu Arg Thr Asp Ser Asp Lys Asp Arg Phe Leu
                  5
                                      10
Gln Thr Met Val Lys Leu Phe Asn Arg Ile Lys
             20
<210> 67
<211> 24
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide
      synthesized from amino acids with no genetic
      material as source
Gly Ala Tyr Ala Arg Cys Pro Asn Gly Thr Arg Ala Leu Thr Val Ala
                  5
                                      10
```

```
Glu Leu Arg Gly Asn Ala Glu Leu
20
```

<210> 68

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Peptide synthesized from amino acids with no genetic material as source

<400> 68

Phe Phe Leu Leu Thr Arg Ile Leu Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Leu Asp 1 5 10 15

<210> 69

<211> 21

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Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu

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<210> 70

<211> 20

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<400> 70

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Leu Tyr Arg Glu
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<211> 20
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Pro His His Thr Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Ile Leu Cys Trp Gly Glu Leu
  1
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Met Thr Leu Ala
             20
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Trp Val Arg Asp Ile Ile Asp Asp Phe Thr Asn Glu Ser Ser Gln Lys
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Thr
<210> 73
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Leu Glu Arg
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Ala Val Ala Glu Gly Thr Asp Arg Val Ile Glu Val Leu Gln Arg Ala
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Gly Arg Ala Ile Leu
             20
<210> 75
<211> 25
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Ala Leu Asn Ile Trp Asp Arg Phe Asp Val Phe Ser Thr Leu Gly Ala
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Ile Leu Pro Gly His Gly
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Gln Ala Ile Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Leu Val Asp Ile Gly Phe Ala Ala
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material as source

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Ile
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<211> 25

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Asp Val Asn
<210> 82
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Ser Thr Glu Thr Gly Asn Gln His His Tyr Gln Thr Arg Val Val Ser
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Asn Ala Asn Lys
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<210> 83
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Cys Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Cys
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Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Val Ser His Pro Asp Leu Pro Arg
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Glu Val Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
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Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Gly Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
         35
                              40
                                                  45
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
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Ile
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material as source

₹400> 87

Lys Trp Phe Lys Thr Asn Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Asp Glu Lys Ile Arg
1 5 10 15

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Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 50 55 60

<210> 88

<211> 57

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<400> 88

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Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asp Lys
20 25 30

Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys
35 40 45

Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 50 55

<210> 89

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<400> 90

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Val Leu Phe Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
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His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
35 40 45

<210> 91

<211> 63

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1 5 10 15

Ile Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Val Thr Arg Leu 20 25 30

Glu Thr Val Leu Phe Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr 35 40 45

His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 50 55 60



PAGE: DATE: 12/18/2001 VERIFICATION SUMMARY REPORT

PATENT APPLICATION

TIME: 17:13:49

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GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION

3,<110> Wang Ph.D., Chang Yi

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TREATMENT OF

6, ALLERGY

8,<130> 11514153US1

10,<140> 09/701,623

11,<141> 2000-12-01

13,<150> PCT/US99/13959

14,<151> 1999-06-21

16,<150> 09/100,287

17,<151> 1998-06-20

19,<160> 91

21,<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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W--> 663 Pro Pro Xaa Pro Xaa Pro

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Ile Glu Xaa

W--> 786 Gly Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa

Xaa Ile Glu

W--> 789 Xaa Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser

Arg Val Thr

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Xaa Ile Leu

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Xaa Xaa Gly

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STATISTICS SUMMARY

Application Serial Number: 09/701,623

Alpha or Numeric: Numeric

Application Class:

Application File Date: 2000-12-01

Art Unit:

Software Application: PatentIn

Total Number of Sequences: 91

Total Nucleotides: 0

Total Amino Acids: 4055

Number of Errors: 0

Number of Warnings: 18

Number of Corrections: 0

PATENT USSN 09/701,623 Docket No. <u>1151-4153US1</u> Express Mail: <u>EL 912 007 371US</u>

<u>IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE</u>

Applicant(s)

Chang Yi WANG et al

Group Art Unit: TBA

Serial No

09/701,623

Examiner: TBA

Int. Filing Date:

June 21, 1999

For:

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF

ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, DC. 20231

RESPONSE

Sir:

This is in response to the Notification of Defective Response issued October 18, 2001.

AMENDMENT

Please substitute the paper and floppy disc copy of the Sequence Listing, originally filed with the application, for the Sequence Listing, paper and disc copy submitted on August 7, 2001.

Also enclosed herewith is a Statement under 37 CFR 1.821 stating that the paper and floppy disc copy are the same.

The originally filed Sequence Listing has been reformatted from Word to Patentin 2.1.

The artificial sequences are synthetic peptides.

The amino acids designated as X for SEQ ID NO:16, PPXPXP, has been defined as an amino acid except proline. This is supported by the specification at pages 32, lines 25-28.

The sequence for SEQ ID NO:29 has been amended to reflect the correct amino acid at position 12 to be cysteine shown in Table 2, page 69 as entry No. 2 and in the originally filed Sequence Listing.

No new matter has been entered. Entry of the substitute Sequence Listing is requested.

A copy of the marked up version of the Raw Sequence Listing was obtained directly from Mr. Mark Spencer of STIC. The assistance of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Robert Wax is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: October 31, 2001

Maria C.H. Lin

Registration No. 29,323

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS: MORGAN & FINNEGAN LLP 345 Park Avenue New York, New York 10154 (212) 758-4800 (212) 751-6849 Facsimile OCT 3 1 2000 THE UNIT

PATENT
Docket No. 1151-4153US1
Express Mail No. EL 912 007 371US

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s)

Chang Yi WANG

Serial No.

09/701,623

Group Art Unit: TBA

Int. Filing Date

June 21, 1999

Examiner: TBA

For

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMUNOGEN FOR THE

TREATMENT OF ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.821(f) or §1.825(b)

Sir:

I hereby certify that:

[] The paper Sequence Listing and computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical (37. C.F.R. §1.821(f)). No new matter is presented (37 C.F.R. §1.825(a)).

[X] The substitute paper Sequence Listing and substitute computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical. No new matter is included (37 C.F.R. §1.825(b)).

Respectfully submitted, MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: October 31, 2001

Maria C.H. Lin

Registration No. 29,323

Mailing Address: MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P 345 Park Avenue New York, New York 10154

(212) 758-4800

(212) 751-6849 Telecopier



SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> wang Ph.D., Chang Yi

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<140> 09/701,623

<141> 2000-12-01

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<151> 1999-06-21

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<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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<307> 1978

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Leu Val Ser Gly Tyr Thr Pro Gly Thr Ile Asn Ile Thr Trp Leu Glu 35 40 45

Asp	Gly	Gln	Val	Met	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln
	50					55					60				

- Glu Gly Glu Leu Ala Ser Thr Gln Ser Glu Leu Thr Leu Ser Gln Lys
 65 70 75 80
- His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly 85 90 95
- His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg
 100 105 110
- Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile 115 120 125
- Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser 130 135 140
- Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val 145 150 155 160
- Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr 165 170 175
- Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu
 180 185 190
- Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met 195 200 205
- Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
- Ala Phe Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp Pro Gly Ser Arg Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ala Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Met Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp
 245 250 255
- Leu His Asn Glu Val Gln Leu Pro Asp Ala Arg His Ser Thr Thr Gln 260 265 270
- Pro Arg Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285
- Val Thr Arg Ala Glu Trp Gln Glu Lys Asp Glu Phe Ile Cys Arg Ala 290 295 300

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Val Asn Pro Gly Lys 325

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20 25 30

Leu Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Pro Gly Asp Met Glu Val Ile Trp Leu Val 35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Lys Ala Thr Asn Ile Phe Pro Tyr Thr Ala Pro Gly Thr
50 55 60

Lys Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Ser Thr His Ser Glu Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln 65 70 75 80

Gly Glu Trp Val Ser Gln Lys Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe
85 90 95

Lys Asp Glu Ala Arg Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Asp Pro Arg Gly Val Thr
100 105 110

Ser Tyr Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Val His Lys Ala 115 120 125

Pro Lys Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Thr Met Glu Gly Met

130 135 140

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Arg Glu Ser Lys Glu Pro Val Asn Pro Gly Pro 145 150 155 160

Leu Asn Lys Lys Asp His Phe Asn Gly Thr Ile Thr Val Thr Ser Thr
165 170 175

Leu Pro Val Asn Thr Asn Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
180 185 190

Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala 195 200 205

Lys Ala Pro Gly Lys Arg Ala Pro Pro Asp Val Tyr Leu Phe Leu Pro 210 215 220

Pro Glu Glu Glu Gln Gly Thr Lys Asp Arg Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu 225 230 235 240

Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Ala Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Asn 245 250 255

Asp Ser Pro Ile Gln Thr Asp Gln Tyr Thr Thr Thr Gly Pro His Lys 260 265 270

Val Ser Gly Ser Arg Pro Ala Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu Val 275 280 285

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<306> 282-286
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<301> Steen,
<303> J. Mol. Biol.
<304> 177
<306> 19-32
<307> 1984
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<301> Ishida,
<303> EMBO J.
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<306> 1117-1123
<307> 1982
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              20
                                  25
Val Tyr Gly His Ile Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Ile His Trp Leu Met Asp
          35
                              40
Asp Arg Lys Ile Tyr Asp Thr His Ala Gln Asn Val Leu Ile Lys Glu
     50
                          55
                                               60
Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Gln
                      70
                                           75
Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Lys Val Thr Ser Gln Gly
Glu Asn Tyr Trp Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Ser Asp Asp Glu Pro Arg
             100
                                 105
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Gly Val Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Glu

115 120 125

Asn Gly Thr Pro Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Glu Ser Glu 130 135 140

Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Trp Val Arg Glu Arg Lys Lys Ser Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ser Thr Lys His His Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser Ile 165 170 175

Thr Ser Ile Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly
180 185 190

Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Asp His Pro His Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg 195 200 205

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ala Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr Val 210 215 220

Phe Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr Cys 225 230 235 240

Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Gln 245 250 255

Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Pro Lys Ser Gln His Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro Leu 260 265 270

Lys Thr Asn Gly Ser Asn Gln Arg Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285

Val Thr Lys Ala Leu Trp Thr Gln Thr Lys Gln Phe Thr Cys Arg Val 290 295 300

Ile His Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg 305 310

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<213> MOUSE

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<223> CH2CH3 of mouse IgE

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 20 25 30
- Phe Ile Tyr Gly His Ile Leu Asn Asp Val Ser Val Ser Trp Leu Met
 35 40 45
- Asp Asp Arg Glu Ile Thr Asp Thr Leu Ala Gln Thr Val Leu Ile Lys
 50 55 60
- Glu Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Cys Ser Lys Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu 65 70 75 80
- Gln Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Gln 85 90 95
- Gly Cys Asp Tyr Leu Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Pro Asp His Glu Pro 100 105 110
- Arg Gly Ala Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr 115 120 125
- Gln Asn Gly Ala Pro Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Glu Ser 130 135 140
- Glu Lys Asn Val Asn Val Thr Trp Asn Gln Glu Lys Lys Thr Ser Val 145 150 155 160
- Ser Ala Ser Gln Trp Tyr Thr Lys His His Asn Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser 165 170 175
- Ile Thr Ser Ile Leu Pro Val Val Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Tyr 180 185 190
- Gly Tyr Gln Cys Ile Val Asp Arg Pro Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val 195 200 205
- Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Thr Pro Gly Gln Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
- Val Phe Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser Glu Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr 225 230 235 240
- Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu 245 250 255

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Gly Asp Gly Lys Leu Ile Ser Asn Ser Gln His Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro
            260
                                 265
                                                     270
Leu Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Gly Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu
                            280
        275
                                                 285
Val Ala Lys Thr Leu Trp Thr Gln Arg Lys Gln Phe Thr Cys Gln Val
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Ile His Glu Ala Leu Gln Lys Pro Arg
305
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  1
                  5
                                      10
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                                  25
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  1
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Leu Cys
             20
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<211> 18
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Ile Asp
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<222> (5)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (6)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)
<223> H, T
<220>
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<222> (11)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (12)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (14)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
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<223> K, R

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<223> I, M, V
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)
<400> 10
Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa
<210> 11
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (3)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)
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```
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (14)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (17)
<223> I, M, L
<400> 11
Ile Ser Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Kaa Glu Xaa
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Xaa Leu Phe
<210> 12
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu
                                      10
<210> 13
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 13
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
  1
                                      10
```

```
<210> 14
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 14
Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
                                     10
Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
             20
                                 25
His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
         35
                             40
<210> 15
<211> 63
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 15
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
Gly Gly Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile
             20
Thr Thr Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr
         35
                             40
His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
                                             60
<210> 16
<211> 6
<212> PRT
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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (3)
<223> any amino acid except proline
<220>
<221> UNSURE
<222> (5)
<223> any amino acid except proline
<400> 16
Pro Pro Xaa Pro Xaa Pro
<210> 17
<211> 59
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 17
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Lys Lys
                                      10
Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp
             20
                                  25
Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu
         35
                              40
Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
<210> 18
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 18
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
                   5
                                                           15
Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His
             20
Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
         35
                              40
                                                   45
<210> 19
<211> 63
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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<212> PRT

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<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (21)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (24)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (25)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (29)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (30)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (33)
<223> G, T
<400> 19
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Gln Phe Gly
Gly Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu
                                  25
             20
Xaa Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr
His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                          55
<210> 20
<211> 60
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<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (18)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (21)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (22)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (26)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (27)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (30)
<223> G, T
<400> 20
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser
                   5
Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu
             20
                                  25
Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
          35
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
```

<223> G, T

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<210> 21
<211> 42
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (5)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (6)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (10)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (11)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (12)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (14)
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<222> (28)

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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (15)
<223> I, M, V
Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly
                                      10
Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro
             20
Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
         35
<210> 22
<211> 60
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (19)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (20)
<223> S, T
<220>
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<222> (23)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (24)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
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<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (29)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (30)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (32)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (33)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 22
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
                  5
                                      10
                                                           15
Gly Gly Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa
             20
                                  25
                                                       30
Xaa Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
                              40
         35
                                                   45
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
                          55
     50
                                               60
<210> 23
<211> 56
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (15)
<223> I, M, L
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<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (19)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (20)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (24)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (25)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (26)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (28)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (29)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 23
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Xaa Xaa
Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys
              20
                                  25
                                                       30
```

```
Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala
         35
                              40
                                                   45
Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                          55
<210> 24
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)
 <223> K, R
<220>
 <221> MOD_RES
 <222> (16)
 <223> G, T
 <400> 24
 Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
```

10

15

```
Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His
20 25 30
```

Pro Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys 35 40 45

<210> 25

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic

<400> 25

Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His Pro
20 25 30

Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys
35 40 45

<210> 26

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetice

<400> 26

Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
20 25 30

His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 35 40 45

<210> 27

<211> 46

<221> MOD_RES

```
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)
<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (9)
<223> V, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)
<223> I, V
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (14)
<223> I, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (15)
<223> E, R
<220>
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<222> (16)
<223> G, M
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (19)
<223> F, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (20)
<223> G, M
<400> 27
Xaa Xaa Ile Ser Glu Ile Xaa Gly Val Xaa Val His Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa
                  5
Ile Leu Xaa Xaa Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His
             20
                                  25
Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
         35
                              40
                                                  45
<210> 28
<211> 49
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 28
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
                  5
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu
             20
Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser
         35
                              40
Arg
```

<210> 29 <211> 60

```
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 29
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
             20
                                 25
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala
         35
                             40
Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
     50
<210> 30
<211> 64
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 30
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
                                     10
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val
         35
                             40
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<210> 31

<211> 76

<212> PRT

Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg

```
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 31
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr
                                      10
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
             20
                                  25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
                             40
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala
     50
                         55
                                              60
Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
                     70
<210> 32
<211> 35
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 32
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu
             20
                                  25
                                                      30
Val Val Asp
         35
<210> 33
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
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<400> 33
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
                  5
                                     10
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
                                 25
             20
                                                      30
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp
         35
                             40
<210> 34
<211> 50
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 34
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
                                      10
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val
                              40
Val Asp
     50
<210> 35
<211> 62
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 35
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr
                                      10
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
```

30

```
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
         35
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp
                         55
<210> 36
<211> 29
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 36
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
                  5
                                     10
                                                          15
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
             20
                                 25
<210> 37
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
                                                          15
                  5
                                      10
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
                                  25
```

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 35

20

<210> 38 <211> 44 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 38
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
             20
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
         35
                             40
<210> 39
<211> 56
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 39
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
                                  25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
                                                  45
         35
                              40
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
     50
<210> 40
<211> 76
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetice
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr
                   5
                                      10
                                                           15
```

```
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
             20
                                 25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
                             40
                                                  45
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala
                         55
Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg
                     70
 65
<210> 41
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
Cys Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys
                                      10
<210> 42
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 42
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr
                                      10
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Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro 35 40 45

<210> 43 <211> 34 <212> PRT

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<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 43
Cys Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly
                                      10
Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly
             20
                                 25
Thr Cys
<210> 44
<211> 33
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 44
Cys Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys
  1
                                      10
                                                          15
                  5
Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr
             20
                                  25
                                                      30
Cys
<210> 45
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 45
Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val
                                      10
```

```
<210> 46
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 46
Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys Asn His Ser
                                      10
<210> 47
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
Cys Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr
                  5
                                      10
                                                           15
Ile Thr Cys
<210> 48
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 48
Cys Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
<210> 49
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
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<211> 21

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetice
<400> 49
Cys Pro Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
                                      10
<210> 50
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 50
Cys Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Cys
                                                          15
<210> 51
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 51
Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly
  1
<210> 52
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 52
Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys
                                      10
<210> 53
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```
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 53
Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
                                      10
Val Asn Leu Thr Cys
             20
<210> 54
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 54
Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
                                                           15
                  5
                                      10
<210> 55
<211> 25
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 55
Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr
                   5
Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His
              20
<210> 56
<211> 16
<212> PRT
```

<213> Artificial Sequence

<211> 10

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<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 56
Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Cys
<210> 57
<211> 23
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
<400> 57
Cys Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His
                  5
                                      10
Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Cys
             20
<210> 58
<211> 53
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg
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Val Thr His Pro His
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Ile Leu Phe
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Leu

<210> 64

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Val Ser Ala Ser His Leu

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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Val Arg Val His Val Ser Lys Glu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Tyr
20 25 30

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Gln Thr Met Val Lys Leu Phe Asn Arg Ile Lys 20 25

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Gly Ala Tyr Ala Arg Cys Pro Asn Gly Thr Arg Ala Leu Thr Val Ala

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Glu Leu Arg Gly Asn Ala Glu Leu 20

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Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu

Thr

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Leu Tyr Arg Glu
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Gly Arg Ala Ile Leu
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Thr Ser Gly Tyr Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser

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Ile Leu Pro Gly His Gly

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Ile
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Gly Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Gly Met Ala Ala Asp Ala Met Val Glu 10

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Asn Ala Asn Lys
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Cys Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Cys
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Glu Val Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
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                                                           15
Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu
             20
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Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Gly Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
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                                      10
Ile Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile
             20
                                  25
Thr Thr Ile Asp Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His
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Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
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His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys

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Ile Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Val Thr Arg Leu 20 25 30

Glu Thr Val Leu Phe Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr 35 40 45

His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 50 55 60



PATENT Docket No. <u>1151-4153US1</u> Express Mail No. EF 098 975 375US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s)

Chang Yi WANG

Serial No.

09/701,623

Group Art Unit: TBA

Int. Filing Date

June 21, 1999

Examiner: TBA

For

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMUNOGEN FOR THE

TREATMENT OF ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Box - NON -FEE RESPONSE

STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.821(f) or §1.825(b)

Sir:

I hereby certify that:

[] The paper Sequence Listing and computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical (37. C.F.R. §1.821(f)). No new matter is presented (37 C.F.R. §1.825(a)).

[X] The substitute paper Sequence Listing and substitute computer readable Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical. No new matter is included (37 C.F.R. §1.825(b)).

Respectfully submitted, MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: August 9, 2001

Maria C.H. Lin

Registration No. 29,323

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(212) 751-6849 Telecopier

AUG O 9 2001 HAUGO 1 RADEMARY (110)

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<141> 2000-12-01

<150> PCT/US99/13959

<151> 1999-06-21

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Leu Val Ser Gly Tyr Thr Pro Gly Thr Ile Asn Ile Thr Trp Leu Glu 35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Val Met Asp Val Asp Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Thr Thr Gln 50 55 60

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 65 70 75 80
- His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly 85 90 95
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- Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile 115 120 125
- Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser 130 135 140
- Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val 145 150 155 160
- Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr 165 170 175
- Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu
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- Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met 195 200 205
- Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
- Ala Phe Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp Pro Gly Ser Arg Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ala Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Met Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp
 245 250 255
- Leu His Asn Glu Val Gln Leu Pro Asp Ala Arg His Ser Thr Thr Gln 260 265 270
- Pro Arg Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285
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Ser Cys Asn Pro Val Gly Asp Thr His Thr Thr Ile Gln Leu Cys
20 25 30

Leu Ile Ser Gly Tyr Val Pro Gly Asp Met Glu Val Ile Trp Leu Val
35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Lys Ala Thr Asn Ile Phe Pro Tyr Thr Ala Pro Gly Thr 50 55 60

Lys Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Ser Thr His Ser Glu Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln 65 70 75 80

Gly Glu Trp Val Ser Gln Lys Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe 85 90 95

Lys Asp Glu Ala Arg Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Asp Pro Arg Gly Val Thr $100 \,$ $105 \,$ $110 \,$

Ser Tyr Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Val His Lys Ala 115 120 125

Pro Lys Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala Thr Met Glu Gly Met

130 135 140

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Arg Glu Ser Lys Glu Pro Val Asn Pro Gly Pro 145 150 155 160

Leu Asn Lys Lys Asp His Phe Asn Gly Thr Ile Thr Val Thr Ser Thr
165 170 175

Leu Pro Val Asn Thr Asn Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Cys
180 185 190

Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala 195 200 205

Lys Ala Pro Gly Lys Arg Ala Pro Pro Asp Val Tyr Leu Phe Leu Pro 210 215 220

Pro Glu Glu Glu Gln Gly Thr Lys Asp Arg Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Leu 225 230 230 235 240

Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Ala Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Asn 245 250 255

Asp Ser Pro Ile Gln Thr Asp Gln Tyr Thr Thr Thr Gly Pro His Lys 260 265 270

Val Ser Gly Ser Arg Pro Ala Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu Val 275 280 285

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<303> Immunology

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<301> Steen,
<303> J. Mol. Biol.
<304> 177
<306> 19-32
<307> 1984
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<303> EMBO J.
<304> 1
<306> 1117-1123
<307> 1982
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Ser Cys Asp Pro Asn Ala Phe His Ser Thr Ile Gln Leu Tyr Cys Phe
             20
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Val Tyr Gly His Ile Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Ile His Trp Leu Met Asp
         35
                             40
Asp Arg Lys Ile Tyr Asp Thr His Ala Gln Asn Val Leu Ile Lys Glu
     50
                         55
Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Gln
 65
                     70
                                          75
Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Lys Val Thr Ser Gln Gly
                 85
Glu Asn Tyr Trp Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Ser Asp Asp Glu Pro Arg
            100
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Gly Val Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Glu

105

115 120 125

Asn Gly Thr Pro Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Glu Ser Glu 130 135 140

Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Trp Val Arg Glu Arg Lys Lys Ser Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ser Thr Lys His His Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser Ile 165 170 175

Thr Ser Ile Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly 180 185 190

Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Asp His Pro His Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg 195 200 205

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ala Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr Val 210 215 220

Phe Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr Cys 225 230 235 240

Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu Gln 245 250 255

Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Pro Lys Ser Gln His Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro Leu 260 265 270

Lys Thr Asn Gly Ser Asn Gln Arg Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu 275 280 285

Val Thr Lys Ala Leu Trp Thr Gln Thr Lys Gln Phe Thr Cys Arg Val 290 295 300

Ile His Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Pro Arg 305 310

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<223> CH2CH3 of mouse IgE

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Val Arg Pro Val Thr His Ser Leu Ser Pro Pro Trp Ser Tyr Ser Ile

1 10 15

- His Arg Cys Asp Pro Asn Ala Phe His Ser Thr Ile Gln Leu Tyr Cys
 20 25 30
- Phe Ile Tyr Gly His Ile Leu Asn Asp Val Ser Val Ser Trp Leu Met $35 \hspace{1.5cm} 40 \hspace{1.5cm} 45$
- Asp Asp Arg Glu Ile Thr Asp Thr Leu Ala Gln Thr Val Leu Ile Lys 50 55 60
- Glu Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Cys Ser Lys Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu 65 70 75 80
- Gln Gln Trp Met Ser Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Gln 85 90 95
- Gly Cys Asp Tyr Leu Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Pro Asp His Glu Pro
 100 105 110
- Arg Gly Ala Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr 115 120 125
- Gln Asn Gly Ala Pro Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Glu Ser 130 135 140
- Glu Lys Asn Val Asn Val Thr Trp Asn Gln Glu Lys Lys Thr Ser Val 145 150 155 160
- Ser Ala Ser Gln Trp Tyr Thr Lys His His Asn Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser 165 170 175
- Ile Thr Ser Ile Leu Pro Val Val Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Tyr
 180 185 190
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- Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Thr Pro Gly Gln Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu Val Tyr 210 215 220
- Val Phe Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser Glu Asp Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr 225 230 235 240
- Cys Leu Ile Gln Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Asp Ile Ser Val Gln Trp Leu 245 250 255

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Gly Asp Gly Lys Leu Ile Ser Asn Ser Gln His Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro
             260
                                 265
Leu Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Gly Phe Phe Ile Phe Ser Arg Leu Glu
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Val Ala Lys Thr Leu Trp Thr Gln Arg Lys Gln Phe Thr Cys Gln Val
                        295
Ile His Glu Ala Leu Gln Lys Pro Arg
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Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
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Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Leu Cys
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                                     10
Xaa Leu Phe
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  1
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                                                          15
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<210> 14
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 14
Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
             20
                                 25
His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
<210> 15
<211> 63
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
 1
                                     10
Gly Gly Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile
                                 25
Thr Thr Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr
                             40
His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
<210> 16
<211> 6
<212> PRT
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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 16
Pro Pro Xaa Pro Xaa Pro
<210> 17
<211> 59
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 17
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Lys Lys
Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp
             20
                                 25
Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu
         35
Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
<210> 18
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
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<223> S, T
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<222> (7)
<223> K, R
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<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
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<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 18
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
                                      10
Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His
                                  25
Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
                              40
<210> 19
<211> 63
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
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<221> MOD RES
<222> (21)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (24)
<223> K, R
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<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (25)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (29)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (30)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (33)
<223> G, T
<400> 19
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Gln Phe Gly
            5
Gly Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu
                                                     30
                                 25
             20
Xaa Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr
                             40
         35
His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
                                              60
<210> 20
<211> 60
<212> PRT
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<220>
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<220>
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<223> S, T
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<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (21)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (22)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (26)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (27)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (30)
<223> G, T
<400> 20
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser
                                      10
Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu
                                  25
             20
Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
         35
                              40
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
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<210> 21
<211> 42
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<220>
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  <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
  <222> (2)
  <223> S, T
  <220>
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  <223> K, R
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  <222> (6)
  <223> G, T
  <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
  <222> (10)
  <223> H, T
  <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
  <222> (11)
  <223> K, R
  <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
  <222> (12)
  <223> I, M, L
  <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
  <222> (14)
  <223> G, T
   <220>
  <221> MOD_RES
   <222> (15)
   <223> I, M, V
   <400> 21
   Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly
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10

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Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro 25 30

Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
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<210> 22
<211> 60
<212> PRT
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<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<220>
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<222> (19)
<223> I, M, L

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (20)
<221> MOD_RES
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- <220>
- <221> MOD RES
- <222> (23)
- <223> K, R
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (24)
- <223> G, T
- <220>
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- <222> (28)
- <223> H, T
- <220>
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- <222> (29)
- <223> K, R
- <220>
- <221> MOD RES
- <222> (30)

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<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (32)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (33)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 22
Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala Thr Tyr Gln Phe
 1
                                      10
Gly Gly Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa
                                  25
Xaa Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His
                              40
Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                          55
<210> 23
<211> 56
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
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<223> I, M, L
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\langle 223 \rangle S, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (19)
<223> K, R
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<220>
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<223> G, T
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<223> H, T
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<223> K, R
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<223> I, M, L
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (28)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (29)
<223> I, M, V
<400> 23
Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Xaa Xaa
Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys
             20
                                 25
                                                      30
Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala
         35
Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
     50
                         55
<210> 24
<211> 46
<212> PRT
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<211> 45

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<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)
<223> G, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 24
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
                                      10
Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His
Pro Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys
                              40
<210> 25
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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
                  5
                                     10
                                                         15
Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp His Pro
             20
Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Lys Cys
         35
                             40
<210> 26
<211> 45
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 26
Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr
                                     10
Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro
             20
                                 25
His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
<210> 27
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<220>
<221> MOD RES
<222> (1)
<223> I, M, L
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- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (2)
- <223> S, T
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (7)
- <223> K, L
- <220>
- <221> MOD RES
- <222> (8)
- <223> G, R
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (9)
- <223> V, T
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (10)
- <223> I, V
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (14)
- <223> I, T
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (15)
- <223> E, R
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (16)
- <223> G, M
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES
- <222> (19)
- <223> F, T
- <220>
- <221> MOD_RES

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<222> (20)
<223> G, M
<400> 27
Xaa Xaa Ile Ser Glu Ile Xaa Gly Val Xaa Val His Lys Xaa Xaa
Ile Leu Xaa Xaa Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His
                                 25
Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
         35
                             40
<210> 28
<211> 49
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 28
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
                                     10
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu
             20
                                 25
Val Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser
                             40
Arg
<210> 29
<211> 60
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Xaa Ala Asp Ser Asn
                                     10
```

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 20 25 30

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala 35 40 45

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg 50 55 60

<210> 30

<211> 64

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 30

Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys

1 10 15

Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser 20 25 30

Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val 35 40 45

Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg 50 55 60

<210> 31

<211> 76

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 31

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn

```
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40 45
```

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala 50 55 60

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg 65 70 75

<210> 32

<211> 35

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 32

Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro 1 5 10 15

Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu 20 25 30

Val Val Asp 35

<210> 33

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 33

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 20 25 30

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Aşp 35 40 45

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<210> 34
<211> 50
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 34
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
                                  25
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val
         35
Val Asp
     50
<210> 35
<211> 62
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 35
Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr
                                      10
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
             20
                                 25
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Val Asp
     50
                         55
<210> 36
<211> 29
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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro
                  5
                                     10
Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
             20
<210> 37
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 37
Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn
Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu
             20
                                 25
Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile
         35
<210> 38
<211> 44
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 38
Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys
  1
                                     10
Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser
```

25

20

```
Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 35
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<210> 39

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 39

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr

1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40 45

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 50 55

<210> 40

<211> 76

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 40

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 35 40 45

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Val Asp Leu Ala
50 55 60

Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg

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<210> 41
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<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 41

Cys Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10

<210> 42

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 42

Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Thr Tyr 1 5 10 15

Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn 20 25 30

Pro Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro 35 40 45

<210> 43

<211> 34

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 43

Cys Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly
1 5 10 15

Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly

```
Thr Cys
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<210> 44
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<211> 33

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 44

Cys Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys
1 5 10 15

Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr 20 25 30

Cys

<210> 45

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 45

Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val 1 5 10

<210> 46

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide

<400> 46

Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys Asn His Ser

1 5 10

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<210> 47
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 47
Cys Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr
  1
                  5
                                     10
Ile Thr Cys
<210> 48
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 48
Cys Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
 1
                  5
<210> 49
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 49
Cys Pro Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys
                                     10
                                                          15
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<210> 50

<211> 16

<212> PRT

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<213> Artificial Sequence
  <220>
  <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
  <400> 50
  Cys Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Cys
                                       10
  <210> 51
  <211> 8
  <212> PRT
  <213> Artificial Sequence
  <220>
  <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
  <400> 51
 Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly
   1
 <210> 52
 <211> 11
 <212> PRT
  <213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
  <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
  <400> 52
  Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys
   1
  <210> 53
  <211> 21
  <212> PRT
  <213> Artificial Sequence
  <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
  Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
   1
                    5
                                       10
                                                           15
```

<210> 57 <211> 23

Val Asn Leu Thr Cys

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20
<210> 54
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 54
Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr
  1
                  5
                                     10
<210> 55
<211> 25
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 55
Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr
                                     10
Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro His
             20
<210> 56
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 56
Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Cys
```

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<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Cys Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His
                                     10
Ser Thr Arg Lys Glu Glu Cys
             20
<210> 58
<211> 53
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 58
Cys Thr Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Asn His Ser Thr Arg
 1
                  5
Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Leu
                                 25
Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg
                             40
Val Thr His Pro His
     50
<210> 59
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe
```

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<210> 60
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)
<223> S, T
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<223> K, R
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<223> G, T
<220>
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<222> (12)
<223> H, T
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)
<223> K, R
<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)
<223> G, T
<400> 60
Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa
 1
                  5
                                      10
                                                          15
Ile Leu Phe
<210> 61
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<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 61
Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Val His Arg Leu Glu Gly Val
                                      10
<210> 62
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 62
Gly Ile Leu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Thr His Val Asp
                                      10
Thr Glu Ser Tyr
             20
<210> 63
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 63
Lys Lys Gln Tyr Ile Lys Ala Asn Ser Lys Phe Ile Gly Ile Thr Glu
                                      10
Leu
<210> 64
<211> 22
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 64
Lys Lys Phe Asn Asn Phe Thr Val Ser Phe Trp Leu Arg Val Pro Lys
Val Ser Ala Ser His Leu
<210> 65
<211> 30
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 65
Lys Lys Leu Arg Arg Leu Leu Tyr Met Ile Tyr Met Ser Gly Leu Ala
Val Arg Val His Val Ser Lys Glu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Tyr
             20
                                 25
                                                      30
<210> 66
<211> 27
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: peptide
<400> 66
Tyr Asp Pro Asn Tyr Leu Arg Thr Asp Ser Asp Lys Asp Arg Phe Leu
                  5
Gln Thr Met Val Lys Leu Phe Asn Arg Ile Lys
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             20
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<210> 90

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His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 50 55 60

09/701623 529 Rec'd PCT/PTC 01 DEC 2000 PATENT

Docket No. 1151-4153US1

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s):

Chang Yi WANG

Serial No.

TBA

Group Art Unit: TBA

Int. Applic.

PCT/US99/13959

Filed

Herewith

Examiner: TBA

For

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT

OF ALLERGY

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.821(f)

Sir:

I hereby certify that the paper Sequence Listing and computer readable form of the Sequence Listing submitted herewith are identical (37 C.F.R. §1.821(f)).

Respectfully submitted,

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PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the use of peptide conjugate compositions as an immunogen, with each peptide conjugate contained therein comprising a target antigenic site on the third constant domain (CH3) of the epsilon (E) heavy chain of IgE, with said target antigenic site covalently linked to (1) a carrier protein through chemical coupling, or (2) a helper T cell epitope and other immunostimulatory sequences through chemical coupling or through direct synthesis, for the treatment of allergy.

More particularly, the present invention relates to the use of such peptide conjugate compositions as an immunogen to elicit the production, in mammals including humans, of high titer polyclonal antibodies specific to a target effector site on the CH3 domain of the ϵ heavy chain of IgE, and to the use of such composition as a pharmaceutical to provide an immunotherapy for IgE-mediated allergic diseases.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the immune system of humans and other mammals,

IgE mediates type I hypersensitivities. These are the
allergic responses to certain foods, drugs, and
environmental allergens which are manifested by such
symptoms as allergic rhinitis, asthma, allergic

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dermatitis, and anaphylaxis. Existing strategies to treat allergic diseases are of limited utility, consisting of attempts to either desensitize the atopic individual to an identified allergen or to ameliorate an ongoing allergic reaction with therapeutic compounds. Limitations to allergen-based desensitization immunotherapy include difficulties in identifying the allergen involved and the adverse reactions frequently caused by the use of the identified allergen (World Health Organization and International Union of Immunological Societies Working Group, Lancet, 1989; i:259-261). Other treatments for the relief of allergies employ therapeutic compounds to block the acute inflammatory cascade that is responsible for allergic reactions. These compounds include antihistamines, decongestants, β_2 agonists, and corticosteroids. Anti-histamines, decongestants, and β_{2} agonists act on events downstream of IgE in the allergic cascade, making them palliative remedies which address allergic symptoms rather than preventative treatments which must act on events closer to the initiation of IgEmediated allergic reactions. These palliative remedies provide relief that is short term and partial, frequently accompanied by adverse side effects. Many patients with severe allergies are effectively treated with corticosteroids. Steroid therapy reduces inflammation but is broadly immunosuppressive.

To avoid the shortcomings of the known therapeutic drugs, it would be more desirable to prevent allergic responses by selective intervention targeted to IgE. In common with the other immunoglobulins, IgE has two heavy

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chains and two light chains. The ϵ heavy chain has five domains, a variable VH domain and constant domains CH1 to The constant domains from both ϵ chains of an IgE molecule combine to comprise the constant or Fc region of IgE circulates and becomes attached to effector cells such as basophils and mast cells through a site on the IgE Fc region, becoming bound to a high affinity FcgRI receptor on the cell surface. In an allergic response, allergens (e.g., pollen, dust mite proteins, flea antigens) bind to the antigen-binding sites on the variable region of mast cell or basophil-bound IgE. action crosslinks the IgE molecules and the underlying FcgRI receptors. The IgE-allergen complexes thereby signal the degranulation of mast cells and basophils with the concomitant release of histamine and the other inflammatory mediators. These mediators produce the symptoms of allergy, up-regulate the production of IgE, and result in heightened sensitivity to the allergen (Davis et al., Springer Semin Immunopathol, 1993; 15: 51-73).

It has been suggested that allergic diseases may be treated by interventions which inhibit the binding of IgE to mast cells and basophils. For example, synthetic peptides corresponding to various sites on the Fc of IgE have been studied as competitive inhibitors for the binding of IgE to the Fc&RI receptor. The presumption of the investigators has been that such peptides act as antagonists for sites on IgE that participate in the binding of IgE to the Fc&RI receptor, and serve to map portions of the binding site.

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The amino acid residues of the competitively inhibiting IgE peptides and of all IgE peptides to follow, including non-human IgE peptide homologues, are indexed in accordance with the numbering for human IgE given by Dorrington and Bennich (Immunol Rev, 1978; 41: 3-25, also accessible at internet location http:/www.pdb.bnl.gov/pdb.bin/pdbids). That human sequence is listed here as SEQ ID NO:1 and is numbered as The homologous dog, rat and mouse shown in Table 1. sequences for IqE (Patel et al., Immunogenetics, 1995; 41: 282-286; Steen et al., J Mol Biol, 1984; 177: 19-32; and, Ishida et al., EMBO, 1982; 1: 1117-1123) are also shown in Table 1 and listed as SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The animal sequences are shown in register with human IgE. Individual amino acid positions in human IgE, and in homologues from other species, are identified herein according to the numbering system for the amino acid sequences shown in Table 1, unless otherwise specified.

Helm et al. (Nature, 1988; 331:180-183) have shown that a 76 amino acid long recombinant polypeptide, spanning the C-terminal CH2 and N-terminal CH3 region of human IgE, from amino acids 301-376, reduces binding of IgE to human mast cells by competitive inhibition. Other studies reported that only the CH3 domain is involved with binding to Fc&RI. For example, a rat sequence peptide corresponding to amino acids 401-415 of the human sequence (Table 1) inhibited the binding of rat IgE to rat mast cells (Burt and Stanworth, Eur J Immunol, 1987; 17:437-440). A peptide of residues 419 to 463 from human IgE prevented the sensitization of rat mast cells (Nio et al.,

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FEBS Lett, 1992; 314: 229-231). Jardieu and Presta (WO 93/04173) reported on peptides homologous to the CH3 and CH4 regions which may include amino acids 373-390, 420-428, 446-453, and adjacent regions, which differentially bind to the Fc&RI receptor. However, high concentrations of all such peptides were required to achieve effective inhibition of IgE binding. These high concentrations are predictive of excessively large doses for significant physiological effect, and are not therapeutically practical.

Anti-IgE antibodies have also been applied as a method for mapping sites on IgE that participate in binding to the Fc&RI receptor. Studies with mouse monoclonal antibodies directed against various domains of IgE Fc revealed that anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies with specificities for the CH3 domain inhibit the binding of IgE to its high affinity receptor (Baniyash et al., Molec Immunol, 1988; 25: 705-711; and, Stadler et al., Immunol Cell Biol, 1996; 74: 195-200). These monoclonal antibody studies are in agreement with earlier studies that used polyclonal antipeptide antibodies to map sites that are apparently involved in receptor binding. For example, rabbit antibodies with specificities for IgE amino acid positions 401-415 (Burt et al., Molec Immunol, 1987; 24: 379-389), and 355-368 (Robertson and Liu, Molec Immunol, 1988; 25:103-113) showed specificity for unbound IgE but reacted poorly with receptor-bound IgE.

A canine IgE peptide fragment containing at least five continuous amino acids from dog IgE amino acids 356-479 is useful for the preparation of antibodies for

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diagnosis of allergy in dogs (JP 9179795, 1997). Those results are suggestive of surface-exposed effector sites in the CH3 domain of the dog ϵ chain, but no such effector site is taught nor is a therapeutic application disclosed for the anti-IgE antibodies.

These epitope mapping studies demonstrate most consistently that the CH3 domain of the ϵ heavy chain can be targeted for interventions aimed at inhibiting the binding of IgE to basophils and mast cells. However, the various studies are quite inconsistent on precise locations for sites on CH3 that are most useful. Also, results from cross-inhibition studies on IgE, with sitespecific antibodies (e.g., Burt et al., 1987) have frequently been over-interpreted to signify that they have defined a precise location for the FcER1 binding site on Interpretation of such cross-inhibition the & chain. studies is limited because it cannot be assumed that an antibody recognition site is equivalent to a ligand binding site. Antibodies may inhibit by directly binding to the desired target site, but they can also occupy noncontinuous effector sites and inhibit ligand binding through steric hindrance or induction of conformational change.

Therefore, the epitope mapping studies have provided empirical observations but have not resolved the binding site for the high affinity receptor within the CH3 domain. In the absence of a defined binding site, no means is available for the reliable prediction of potentially therapeutic synthetic immunogens with immunologic crossreactivities for effector sites that

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participate directly or indirectly in binding to Fc&R1.

Furthermore, in the absence of X-ray crystallography data for IgE, the available structural models for IqE are not sufficient for the reliable prediction of the sites on IgE that are suitable for anti-IqE interventions. Conflicting structures based on the divulged three-dimensional structure of IgG have been modeled for IgE and for the CH2/CH3 region of IgE that is associated with the interaction between IgE and its high affinity receptor. These models propose various conformationally dependent structures for the site, involving contact with linearly non-adjacent residues of the IqE molecule. Some models for the site suggest interactions between non-contiquous sites on the same & chain mediated by intramolecular disulfide bonded loops (Helm et al., Eur J Immunol, 1991; 21:1543-1548) or intramolecular loops maintained by electrostatic interactions (Presta et al., J Biol Chem, 1994; 269: 26368-26373). Other models propose intermolecular interactions between segments of the dimerized ϵ chains of an IgE molecule (McDonnell et al., Biochem Soc Trans, 1997; 25: 387-392). In fact, experimental observations show that potential contact points comprise several scattered and discontinuous sites on the CH3 domain of the ϵ chain and make it clear that the three-dimensional structure of the FccRl binding site cannot be readily resolved by modeling (Helm et al., 1988; Baniyash et al., 1988; and, Presta et al., 1994). Therefore, the identification of useful synthetic peptide antagonists and immunogens that mimic effector sites on IgE has not been disclosed by

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theoretical modeling. In the absence of a structure for IgE resolved by X-ray crystallography, such useful peptide sites can only be arrived at by empirical experimentation.

The concept of treating allergic diseases with anti-IgE antibodies, of specificities that inhibit the binding of IgE to the high affinity receptor on basophils and mast cells, also has been known (Stadler et al., 1996; Davis et al., 1993). Such anti-IgE antibodies are either anaphylactogenic (crosslinking) or non-anaphylactogenic (non-crosslinking). Most such anti-IgE antibodies are anaphylactogenic. They will bind and crosslink IgE on the surface of basophils and mast cells and trigger the release of the pharmacologic mediators of allergy. This crosslinking could lead to anaphylaxis and death.

It is therefore crucial that anti-IgE antibodies for treatment be non-anaphylactogenic. Certain nonanaphylactogenic antibodies retain specificity for the CH3 domain of the & chain and do not crosslink cell-bound IqE. while displaying inhibitory activity for IgE-mediated histamine release (Davis et al., 1993; Stadler et al., Rup and Kahn (U.S. 4,940,782) report such a nonanaphylactogenic monoclonal antibody that reacts with free rat IgE and rat IgE bound to B cells, but not IgE bound to the rat mast cell Fc&R1 receptor. Most significantly, it inhibits the sensitization of rat mast cells. anaphylactogenic antibodies with homologous specificities for human IgE also inhibit sensitization by the same action mode. These anti-human IqE antibodies bind free serum IgE, bind to B cell-bound IgE, fail to bind to IgE attached to the basophil and mast cell high affinity

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receptor and prevent sensitization of human cells. These antibodies are presumed to act by specificity for the site on IgE that binds to the FcER1 receptor (Rup and Kahn, U.S. 4,940,782; Davis et al., 1993; Chang, U.S. 5,420,251; Presta et al., J Immunol, 1993; 151: 2623-2632). In addition, a non-anaphylactogenic anti-human IgE monoclonal antibody with a different specificity has been found that also neutralizes free IgE (Rudolf et al., J Immunol, 1996; 157: 5646-5652). This anti-IgE does not directly bind with the receptor binding site because it also recognizes FcER1-bound IgE. Apparently, it functions to reduce sensitization of basophils by altering the thermodynamic balance of receptor-bound versus free IgE.

Thus, anti-IqE antibodies that directly bind to the FcER1 binding site and anti-IgE antibodies that interfere with FccR1 binding at other effector sites, both serve to block the sensitization of mast cells and basophils by free IgE. These potentially immunotherapeutic antibodies identify CH3 as the domain of IgE that interacts with the high affinity IgE Fc receptor, in agreement with the previous mapping studies. However, a more precise identification of the binding site and alternative useful effector sites such as that described by Rudolf et al. remain elusive. Rudolf et al. have also used a phage display library to identify mimotope peptides which bind to their anti-IgE monoclonal antibody; however, the peptide mimotopes did not show homology to the primary amino acid sequence of human IgE (Rudolf et al., J. Immunol., 1998; 160: 3315-3321).

A humanized monoclonal anti-IgE antibody with

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apparent specificity for the FcER1 receptor site is under clinical study in humans for the treatment of allergy by passive immunotherapy (MacGlashan et al., J Immunol, 1997; 158:1438-1445). It has been found that infusion with that antibody, rhuMAb-E25, reduces the serum concentration of IgE in patients, down-regulates the expression of IgE receptor on effector cells, reduces allergic sensitivities to challenge by allergen, and improves the symptoms of asthma and allergic rhinitis. The antibody displays a good safety profile. The clinical trial results establish the feasibility of an anti-IgE approach for the treatment of allergic diseases. But this treatment mode is problematical: Immunotherapy by the anti-IgE invention is accomplished by passive immunization, i.e., by infusion of the antibody. The antibody must be delivered in doses high enough and at frequencies often enough, via inconvenient intravenous or subcutaneous routes, to achieve a continuous pharmacologically effective concentration of antibody. The effective dose is determined by patient body weight, baseline level of free IgE in circulation, and by route of administration. recent clinical trials, the steady-state concentration required for therapeutic efficacy was achieved by two weekly doses and maintained thereafter by biweekly doses. A full course of treatment for a typical allergy patient would expend a total of 2000-3000 mg of humanized antibody and requires seven to 10 inconvenient intravenous administrations (MacGlashan et al., 1997; Boulet et al., Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 1997; 155:1835-1840). The cost for this amount of antibody and the expense and inconvenience of multiple infusions in a hospital setting

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suggest that this treatment is too expensive for all but a small proportion of the patient population.

The clinical effectiveness of the monoclonal antibody rhuMAb-E25 establishes the feasibility of immunotherapy by passively administered anti-IgE. It also provides the rationale for an alternative anti-IgE approach by active immunization, if and when such immunogens can be designed.

An anti-IgE treatment affected by active immunization with an IgE immunogen, i.e., by "vaccination" against endogenous IgE, would be preferable on the basis of cost and convenience. "Vaccination" against IgE offers advantages over passive immunization: small amounts of inexpensive immunogen, infrequent and conveniently administered intramuscular injections, and no need to customize murine antibodies for compatibility with the subject species, i.e., to "humanize" antibodies for use in humans, since the procedure uses the patient's own immune system to produce antibodies. However, while the desensitizing monoclonal antibodies cited above may be suggestive of the desirability of IgE immunogens, they do not disclose the identity of safe and effective immunogens. Such immunogens must mimic relevant IgE effector sites with fidelity sufficient to evoke crossinhibitory antibodies, while retaining site-specificity sufficient to avoid induction of anaphylactogenic antibodies. Moreover, effective IgE immunogens must be highly immunostimulatory. There remains a need for such immunogens, of relevant and safe site-specificity, and of sufficient immunopotency.

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IgE immunogens for immunotherapy of allergy must be immunostimulatory so as to evoke levels of anti-IgE sufficient to reduce IgE-mediated sensitization. Such immunogens must be designed to overcome the strong tolerance exhibited towards self molecules. Nisonoff (Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1990; 87:3363-3367) induced an effective anti-IgE response in mice only by immunizations with IgE during a short neonatal window of development, from birth to day 10. Vaccinations initiated beyond this time failed to induce the desired autoimmune response unless the IgE used to immunize the mice had been covalently coupled to a foreign carrier protein, keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Similarly, a desensitizing anti-IgE response was evoked in rats by a recombinant protein comprising the CH2-CH3 & chain domains fused to the glutathione-S-transferase protein of Schistosoma japonicum (Hellman, Eur J Immunol, 1994; 24:415-420).

Other investigators have been concerned with minimizing the risk of evoking anaphylactogenic anti-IgE antibodies that crosslink IgE already bound to the surface of mast cells and basophils by seeking peptide IgE immunogens of finer site specificity. For example, a peptide corresponding to a site in the CH4 domain of IgE (residues 497-506 of SEQ ID NO:1) was coupled to KLH and used to induce polyclonal antibodies that were effective in suppressing IgE-mediated signal transduction in rat mast cells. However, the peptide-KLH conjugate displayed poor immunostimulatory capabilities which necessitated demonstration of efficacy by passive immunization of rats with peak immune rabbit antiserum (Stanworth et al., Lancet, 1990; 336:1279-1281). The CH4 immunogen of

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Stanworth et al. was later produced, by the work of the present inventor, as a series of wholly synthetic immunogens by synthesis that provided covalent linkage to promiscuous human T helper epitopes. Immunogenicity of these peptides was improved over that of the original KLHpeptide conjugate, but no evidence was provided for the efficacy of resultant anti-IgE CH4 antibodies (Wang, WO 95/26365). Furthermore, as shown herein in Example 1 (Table 2, entry 34), anti-peptide antibodies with specificity for the previously disclosed CH4 effector site (Stanworth et al., 1990) had no crossreactivity to human The earlier antipeptide studies of Burt and Stanworth (1987) targeted to the IgE-CH3 401-415 peptide also provided evidence of evoking desensitizing crossreactivity, but this too required selected peak rabbit antiserum and use of an ill-defined peptide-carrier protein conjugate to observe effects by passive immunization in a rat model. No synthetic peptides have ever been demonstrated to be effective in eliciting the production in immunized hosts of polyclonal antisera capable of inhibition of histamine release.

The improvement of the prior art immunogens discussed above is necessary before a synthetic peptide immunogen of immunogenicity and specificity sufficient for efficacy and safety can be attained. The present invention accomplishes these improvements through incorporation of a collection of additional methods for the identification and design of synthetic peptide immunogens. These methods include: (1) an effective procedure for the identification of an effective target epitope; (2) the means to augment the immunogenicity of a

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B cell target epitope by combining it with a peptide comprising broadly reactive promiscuous T helper cell (Th) epitope; (3) the means of enlarging the repertoire of T cell epitopes by application of combinatorial peptide chemistry and thereby further accommodate the variable immune responsiveness of an outbred population; and (4) the stabilization of conformational features by the introduction of cyclic constraints, so as to maximize cross-reactivity to the native molecule.

Synthetic peptides have been used for "epitope

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mapping" to identify immunodominant determinants or epitopes on the surface of proteins, for the development of new vaccines and diagnostics. Epitope mapping employs a series of overlapping peptides corresponding to regions on the protein of interest to identify sites which participate in antibody-immunogenic determinant interaction. Most commonly, epitope mapping employs peptides of relatively short length to precisely detect linear determinants. A fast method of epitope mapping known under the trademark "PEPSCAN" is based on the simultaneous synthesis of hundreds of overlapping peptides, of lengths of 8 to 14 amino acids, coupled to solid supports. The coupled peptides are tested for their ability to bind antibodies. The PEPSCAN approach is effective in localizing linear determinants, but not for the identification of epitopes needed for mimicry of discontinuous effector sites such as the Fc&Rl binding site (Meloen et al., Ann Biol Clin, 1991; 49:231-242). alternative method relies on a set of nested and overlapping peptides of multiple lengths ranging from 15 to 60 residues. These longer peptides can be reliably

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synthesized by a laborious series of independent solidphase peptide syntheses, rather than by the rapid and
simultaneous PEPSCAN syntheses. The resulting set of long
nested and overlapping peptides can then be used for
analyses of antibody binding in systems such as
experimental immunizations and natural infections, to
identify long peptides which best present immunodominant
determinants, including simple discontinuous epitopes.
This method is exemplified by the studies of Wang for the
mapping of immunodominant sites from HTLV I/II (US
5,476,765) and HCV (US 5,106,726); and it was used for the
selection of a precise position on the gp120 sequence for
optimum presentation of an HIV neutralizing epitope (Wang
et al., Science, 1991; 254:285-288).

Peptide immunogens are generally more flexible than proteins and tend not to retain any preferred structure. Therefore it is useful to stabilize a peptide immunogen by the introduction of cyclic constraints. A correctly cyclized peptide immunogen can mimic and preserve the conformation of a targeted epitope and thereby evoke antibodies with cross-reactivities for that site on the authentic molecule (Moore, Chapter 2 in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide, ed Grant, WH Freeman and Company: New York, 1992, pp 63-67).

Another important factor affecting the immunogenicity of an IgE-derived peptide for an allergy pharmaceutical is its presentation to the immune system by T helper cell epitopes that react with a host's T-helper cell receptors and Class II MHC molecules (Babbitt et al., Nature, 1985; 317: 359-361). These are often provided by carrier proteins with concomitant disadvantages due to the

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difficulties for the manufacture of well-defined peptidecarrier conjugates, misdirection of most antibody response to the carrier, and carrier-induced epitopic suppression (Cease, Intern Rev Immunol., 1990; 7: 85-107; Schutze et al., J Immunol., 1985; 135: 2319-2322). Alternatively, Thelper cell epitopes (Th) may also be supplied by synthetic peptides comprising Th sites. Thus, Th epitopes termed promiscuous Th evoke efficient T cell help and can be combined with synthetic B cell epitopes that by themselves are poorly immunogenic to generate potent peptide immunogens (US 5,759,551). Well-designed promiscuous Th/B cell epitope chimeric peptides are capable of eliciting Th responses and resultant antibody responses in most members of a genetically diverse population expressing diverse MHC haplotypes. Promiscuous Th can be provided by specific sequences derived from potent foreign antigens, such as for example measles virus F protein, hepatitis B virus surface antigen, and Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein (MOMP). Many known promiscuous Th, taken from viral and bacterial pathogens, have been shown to be effective in potentiating a poorly immunogenic peptide corresponding to the decapeptide hormone LHRH (US 5,759,551)

Promiscuous Th epitopes derived from foreign pathogens may include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B surface and core antigen helper T cell epitopes (HB $_{\rm S}$ Th and HB $_{\rm C}$ Th), pertussis toxin helper T cell epitopes (PT Th), tetanus toxin helper T cell epitopes (TT Th), measles virus F protein helper T cell epitopes (MV $_{\rm F}$ Th), Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein helper T cell epitopes (CT Th), diphtheria toxin helper T cell epitopes

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(DT Th), Plasmodium falciparum circumsporozoite helper T cell epitopes (PF Th), Schistosoma mansoni triose phosphate isomerase helper T cell epitopes (SM Th), and Escherichia coli TraT helper T cell epitopes (TraT Th). The pathogen-derived Th were listed as SEQ ID NOS:2-9 and 42-52 in US 5,759,551; as Chlamydia helper site P11 in Stagg et al., Immunology, 1993; 79;1-9; and as HBc peptide 50-69 in Ferrari et al., J Clin Invest, 1991; 88: 214-222.

Promiscuous Th epitopes range in size from about 15 to about 50 amino acid residues in length (US 5,759,551) and often share common structural features and may contain specific landmark sequences. For example, a common feature is amphipathic helices, which are alphahelical structures with hydrophobic amino acid residues dominating one face of the helix and with charged and polar resides dominating the surrounding faces (Cease et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1987; 84:4249-4253). Th epitopes frequently contain additional primary amino acid patterns such as a Gly or charged residue followed by two to three hydrophobic residues, followed in turn by a charged or polar residue. This pattern defines what are called Rothbard sequences. Also, Th epitopes often obey the 1, 4, 5, 8 rule, where a positively charged residue is followed by hydrophobic residues at the fourth, fifth and eighth positions after the charged residue, consistent with an amphipathic helix having positions 1, 4, 5, and 8 located on the same face. Since all of these structures are composed of common hydrophobic, charged and polar amino acids, each structure can exist simultaneously within a single Th epitope (Partidos et al., J Gen Virol, 1991; 72:1293-1299). Most, if not all, of the promiscuous

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T cell epitopes fit at least one of the periodicities described above. These features may be incorporated into the designs of "idealized artificial Th sites".

Useful Th sites may also include combinatorial Th that incorporate selected degenerate sites into the design of the idealized Th sites. In Wang et al. (WO 95/11998), a particular class of a combinatorial epitope was designated as a "Structured Synthetic Antigen Library" or SSAL. A Th constructed as an SSAL epitope is composed of positional substitutions organized around a structural framework of invariant residues. The sequence of the SSAL is determined by aligning the primary amino acid sequence of a promiscuous Th, retaining relatively invariant residues at positions responsible for the unique structure of the Th peptide and providing degeneracy at the positions associated with recognition of the diverse MHC restriction elements. Lists of variable and preferred amino acids are available for MHC-binding motifs (Meister et al., Vaccine, 1995; 13: 581-591; Alexander et al., Immunity, 1994, 1:751-761).

All members of the SSAL are produced simultaneously in a single solid-phase peptide synthesis in tandem with the targeted B cell epitope and other sequences. The Th library sequence maintains the binding motifs of a promiscuous Th and accommodates reactivity to a wider range of haplotypes. For example, the degenerate Th epitope described in WO 95/11998 as "SSAL1TH1" was modeled after a promiscuous epitope taken from the F protein of measles virus (Partidos et al., 1991). SSAL1TH1 was designed to be used in tandem with an LHRH target peptide. Like the measles epitope, SSAL1TH1

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follows the Rothbard sequence and the 1, 4, 5, 8 rule:

	1		5		10		15
	Asp-I	Leu-Ser-Asp	-Leu-Lys	-Gly-Leu-Le	eu-Leu-His	-Lys-Leu-	Asp-Gly-Leu
5	Glu I	lle Glu	Ile Arg	Ile Il	le Ile	Arg Ile	Glu Ile
	· V	/al	Val	Val Va	al Val	Val	Val
	F	?he	Phe	Phe Ph	he Phe	Phe	Phe

Charged residues Glu or Asp are added at position 1 to increase the charge surrounding the hydrophobic face of the The hydrophobic face of the amphipathic helix is then maintained by hydrophobic residues at 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 16, with variability at 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 16 to provide a facade with the capability of binding to a wide range of MHC restriction elements. The net effect of the SSAL feature is to enlarge the range of immune responsiveness to an artificial Th (WO 95/11998).

Peptide immunogens that have been designed with the peptide technologies and peptide design elements discussed above, i.e., precise epitope mapping, cyclic constraint, and 20 the incorporation of promiscuous Th epitopes or idealized promiscuous Th, and idealized SSAL Th epitopes, are the basis for the effective synthetic peptide IgE immunogens of the present invention. Such peptides are preferred for appropriate targeting and safety due to effective presentation of the IgE effector site by optimized positioning and cyclization, and for immunopotency due to broadly reactive Th responsiveness.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides new synthetic peptide conjugate compositions for the treatment of IgE-mediated allergic diseases by active immunization. The immunization induces the production of high titer non-anaphylactogenic polyclonal antibodies specific to an effector site of IgE in an immunized host. This in turn prevents the triggering and activation of mast cells/basophils and down-regulates IgE synthesis.

Treatment is effected by immunization of the host with the peptide composition, with each peptide contained therein comprising a target antigenic peptide sequence (referred to herein as an "IgE-CH3 domain antigen" or "IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide") modified from a segment of the CH3 domain of the epsilon (ϵ) heavy chain of human IgE (e.g., amino acids 413-435 of SEQ ID No:1 or SEQ ID NO:5) or the homologous sequence from other species (e.g. SEQ ID NOS:6-8 and 84).

In general, the IgE-CH3 domain antigen is a peptide sequence between about 25 and about 29 amino acids in length, is substantially homologous to the above segment of the CH3 domain of the epsilon heavy chain of a mammalian IgE antibody, and contains two cysteine residues separated by about 23 amino acid residues. In the present context, substantially homologous means that in addition to the two cysteine residues, which may be introduced by insertion or substitution, up to about four other amino acid substitutions (preferably conservative substitutions) may also be made.

Preferably, the target site is modified from that

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of the naturally occurring IgE sequences as follows:

- (1) by the insertion of a cysteine residue to the N-terminus side of position 413 or homologous position, unless cysteine is already present at positions 413 or 414 in the natural sequence;
- (2) by the conservative substitution (preferably of serine) for any native cysteines from positions 415 to 434 of the natural target sequence;
- 10 (3) by the insertion of cysteine at the C-terminus side of position 435 or homologous position unless cysteine is already present at positions 435 or 436 in the natural sequence; and
 - (4) by the formation of a disulfide bond between the retained cysteines so as to produce a cyclic structure. The structures may also comprise 1 to 5 additional amino acids taken from either terminus of the 413-435 segment of IgE, provided that the single disulfide looped structure is preserved.

An optimized IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide for human IgE, having the sequence Cys-Gly-Glu-Thr-Tyr-Gln-Ser-Arg-Val-Thr-His-Pro-His-Leu-Pro-Arg-Ala-Leu-Met-Arg-Ser-Thr-Thr-Lys-Cys (SEQ ID NO:5) is provided by the present invention. The human IgE target site is cyclized through the unnatural terminal cysteines and a serine residue substitutes for the cysteine residue of the natural sequence. Antibody that is evoked by peptide immunogens comprising this IgE-CH3 domain antigen is crossreactive with human IgE and inhibits the sensitization of human basophils by human IgE.

Likewise, corresponding target sites for IgE of

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other species can be derived from the homologous ϵ chain segment of the relevant species. For example, such target sequences can be taken from the dog, rat and mouse ϵ sequences shown in Table 1 (SEQ ID NOS: 2, 3 and 4), or the horse IgE-CH3 sequence provided by Navarro et al., Molec. Immunol., 1995, 32:1-8. Additional IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides (SEQ ID NOS: 6, 7, 8, and 84), may be derived from these sequences.

Preferably, the IgE-CH3 domain antigens of the invention are rendered more immunogenic via covalent linkage to a carrier protein through chemical coupling, or more preferably via covalent linkage to synthetic immunostimulatory elements, such as promiscuous Th epitopes, through direct synthesis. Specific examples of carrier protein and immunostimulatory elements are provided, e.g., Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH) carrier, an artificial Th (SEQ ID NO:9), artificial SSAL Th (SEQ ID NOS:10 and 11), a pathogen-derived Th (SEQ ID NO:12), and an immunostimulatory invasin peptide (Inv) taken from Yersinia (SEQ ID NO:13).

Completely synthetic peptide conjugates of the invention may be represented by the formulas:

$$(A)_n-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(B)_o-(Th)_m-X$$
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or

$$(A)_n-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$$

or
$$(A)_{n}-(B)_{o}-(Th)_{m}-(B)_{o}-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$$

or

(IgE-CH3 domain antigen) - (B)
$$_{o}$$
- (Th) $_{m}$ - (A) $_{n}$ -X

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or

 $(Th)_{m}-(B)_{o}-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(A)_{n}-X$

wherein

each A is independently an amino acid or a general
 immunostimulatory sequence;

each B is chosen from the group consisting of amino acids,

-NHCH(X)CH₂SCH₂CO-, -NHCH(X)CH₂SCH₂CO(ε -N)Lys-,

-NHCH(X)CH₂S-succinimidyl(ϵ -N)Lys-, and

-NHCH(X)CH₂S-(succinimidyl)-;

each Th is independently a sequence of amino acids that constitutes a helper T cell epitope, or an immune enhancing analog or segment thereof;

IgE-CH3 domain antigen is a peptide between about 25 and about 29 amino acids in length, is substantially homologous to one of the segments represented by SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84 of the CH3 domain of the epsilon heavy chain of a mammalian IgE antibody, and contains two cysteine residues separated by about 23 amino acid residues;

X is an amino acid α -COOH or α -CONH₂;

n is from 0 to about 10;

m is from 1 to about 4; and

o is from 0 to about 10.

More specifically, IgE-CH3 domain antigen is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, homologous sequences from the epsilon heavy chain of mammalian IgE-CH3 antibodies, and crossreactive and immunologically functional analogs

about 65 amino acid residues.

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The peptide compositions of the present invention comprises peptide immunogens from about 25 to about 100 amino acid residues, preferably from about 25 to about 80 amino acid residues and more preferably from about 45 to

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Also provided are adjuvants and/or delivery vehicles and other ingredients routinely incorporated with vaccine formulations, and instructions for dosage such that immunotherapeutic antibodies directed against the targeted IgE effector site are generated. This in turn inhibits the sensitization by circulatory IgE of basophils and mast cells, and thereby prevents the triggering and activation of mast cells/basophils by IgE-allergen complexes. The inhibitory mechanism, mediated by the antibodies and induced by the peptide composition of the present invention, will specifically reduce or eliminate the IgE-mediated pathology while leaving the defensive components of the immune system, e.g. IgG, unaffected.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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This invention is directed to novel peptide and peptide conjugate compositions for the generation of high titer polyclonal antibodies with specificity for a target effector site on the third domain of the Fc portion of IgE, i.e., the CH3 domain of the ϵ chain.

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For convenience, the term "peptide conjugate" as used herein refers to molecules which comprise Th epitopes covalently linked to IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides,

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whether through conventional peptide bonds so as to form a single larger peptide, or through other forms of covalent linkage.

The high site-specificity of the compositions of this invention minimizes the generation of anti-IgE antibodies that can crosslink the bivalent IgE bound to FceR1 on the basophil/mast cell surface, and thereby evoke the production of non-anaphylactogenic anti-IgE antibodies. Therefore, the invention is further directed to a safe method for the treatment of IgE-mediated allergic diseases in mammals, including humans.

The targeted antigenic sequence was determined by a thorough screening of candidate sites on the CH2 and CH3 domains of human IgE for useful immunoreactivities. CH2 and CH3 sites were selected for synthesis as peptide immunogens based on the disclosures by Helm et al. (1988) and Presta et al. (1994) that a long region which begins in the carboxyl terminus region of the CH2 domain of IgE and proceeds through the CH3 domain contains potential effector sites. Potential loop structures in the conformation of IgE were deduced from a theoretical model for the three dimensional structure of human IgE made available by the Brookhaven National Laboratory at internet address http://www.pdb.bnl.gov/pdb.bin/pdbids and reported in Helm et al. (Eur J Immunol, 1991; 21: 1543-1548). Disulfide-bonded loops were incorporated into the design of selected peptide immunogens so as to mimic the positions of predicted loops, so as to maximize the possibility of crossreactivity between the designed target antigenic peptides and the native IgE molecule. Potential target antigenic sites were synthesized and made

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immunogenic either by chemical conjugation to KLH following solid-phase peptide synthesis, or by covalent attachment to promiscuous Th epitopes and other immunostimulatory sequences by continuous synthesis (Table Several sites were synthesized as cyclic peptides, with the incorporation of specific disulfide bonds, so as to stabilize the mobile peptides into conformations that resemble predicted IgE loop structures. Potentially useful effector target sites were then identified by the preparation of hyperimmune sera and testing of the antiserum for crossreactivity to human IgE. Antibodies from sera with high crossreactivity to human IgE were purified and evaluated for ability to inhibit the IgEmediated sensitization of human basophils in an in vitro assay for histamine release. Anti-peptide antibodies evoked by peptides, SEQ ID NOS: 14 and 15 comprising SEQ ID NO:5, displayed strong crossreactivity for IgE (Table 2), and most consistently displayed high inhibitory activity in the histamine release assay (Table 3). target epitope common to the peptides of SEQ ID NOS:14 and 15 corresponds to a segment of the IgE CH3 domain shown in Table 1 shows the amino acid sequence of CH2, CH3 and CH4 domains of the ϵ heavy chain of the human IgE aligned with the homologous sequences taken from the dog, rat, and mouse. The target site on the human ϵ chain sequence that was determined to be useful for representation as the IgE-CH3 domain antigens of the invention is underlined in Table 1 and includes human ϵ chain residues 413-435. Homologous target sequences in the dog, rat, and mouse proteins are also underlined in Table 1. The homologous sequence in the horse is residues

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296-318 in the amino acid sequence of Navarro et al., Molec. Immunol., 1995, 32:1-8.

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The underlined target IgE CH3 effector sites, and the derived IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides of this invention, are short peptide sequences which, when synthesized by themselves, are usually weakly or nonimmunogenic, more so for being self-antigens. peptides can be immunopotentiated by chemically coupling to a carrier protein, for example, keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). A disadvantage of such "IgE-CH3 domain antigen-carrier protein" based immunogens is the weak immunogenicity of the antigen compared to the large carrier protein, an inherent problem associated with peptide-carrier protein conjugates. The majority of antibodies generated by such a conjugate are nonfunctional antibodies directed against the carrier protein. The preferred immunogens of the present invention are wholly synthetic peptides which minimize the generation of irrelevant antibodies, and thereby elicit immune responses more focused to the target IgE-CH3 domain antigens, e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84.

However, because the short IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84) are non-immunogenic T cell-dependent epitopes, they are dependent for immunogenicity on extrinsic Th epitopes. These are provided for the preferred peptides of the invention as covalently linked promiscuous Th The immunogens of the invention elicit siteepitopes. specific immunoreactivity to provide precise targeting of the effector site and thus produce non-crosslinking anti-IgE antibodies. The resultant site-specific antibodies

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inhibit sensitization and allergic response but do not induce spontaneous degranulation.

Specific examples are provided in the present invention as embodiments of the immunogenic peptide conjugates of the invention. These examples provide for the linkage of synthetic immunostimulatory elements to IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84) such that potent crossreactive antibodies are broadly generated, in a genetically diverse host population, against the targeted site on the IgE CH3 domain. These anti-IgE antibodies are non-anaphylactogenic and specifically directed against IgE (Examples 2 and 3). These antibodies, in turn, lead to inhibition of histamine release and diminished IgE-mediated responses, thus resulting in effective treatment and/or prevention of IgE-mediated allergic diseases.

For active immunization, the term "immunogen" referred to herein relates to a peptide conjugate 20 composition which is capable of inducing antibodies against an effector site present on the third domain of the ϵ -heavy chain of IgE (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84), leading to inhibition or suppression of IgE-mediated 25 basophil and mast cell degranulation. The peptide compositions of the present invention include IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides, preferably linked to carrier proteins via chemical coupling, more preferably IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides linked to promiscuous helper T 30 cell epitopes (Th epitopes) via chemical coupling, and most preferably wholly synthetic peptides which contain IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequences and promiscuous helper T cell epitope (Th epitope) sequences.

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The carrier proteins are covalently attached to the IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides, preferably with a spacer (e.g., Lys-Lys-Lys), via chemical coupling. The Th peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:9-12) are covalently attached to the IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84) either via chemical coupling or preferably via direct synthesis, preferably with a spacer (e.g., Gly-Gly), so as to be adjacent to either the N- or C-terminus of the IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequences, in order to evoke efficient antibody responses. The immunogen optionally may also comprise a general immunostimulatory amino acid sequence, for example one corresponding to a domain of an invasin protein from the bacteria Yersinia spp (Brett et al., Eur J Immunol, 1993, 23: 1608-1614) (SEQ ID NO:13). The general immunostimulatory sequence may comprise an optional spacer through which it is attached to a Th peptide.

The completely synthetic peptides of this invention can be represented by the formulas:

 $(A)_n$ -(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(B)_o-(Th)_m-X

 $(A)_n-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$

or

 $(A)_n-(B)_o-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$

or

(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(B) $_{o}$ -(Th) $_{m}$ -(A) $_{n}$ -X

or $(Th)_{m}-(B)_{o}-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(A)_{n}-X$

wherein

each A is independently an amino acid or a general

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immunostimulatory sequence; each B is chosen from the group consisting of amino acids, $-\text{NHCH}\,(\text{X})\,\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CO-}, -\text{NHCH}\,(\text{X})\,\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CO}\,(\epsilon\text{-N})\,\text{Lys-},\\ -\text{NHCH}\,(\text{X})\,\text{CH}_2\text{S-succinimidyl}\,(\epsilon\text{-N})\,\text{Lys-}, \text{ and } -\text{NHCH}\,(\text{X})\,\text{CH}_2\text{S-}\\ (\text{succinimidyl})\ -;$

each Th is independently a sequence of amino acids that constitutes a helper T cell epitope, or an immune enhancing analog or segment thereof;

IgE-CH3 domain antigen represents the sequence of an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide as defined herein (or a crossreactive and immunologically functional analog thereof);

n is from 0 to about 10; m is from 1 to about 4; and o is from 0 to about 10.

The peptide immunogen of the present invention comprises from about 25 to about 100 amino acid residues, preferably from about 25 to about 80 amino acid residues and more preferably from about 25 to about 65 amino acid residues.

When A is an amino acid, it can be any non-naturally occurring or any naturally occurring amino acid. Non-naturally occurring amino acids include, but are not limited to, D- α -amino acids, β -alanine, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, thyroxine, γ -amino butyric acid, homoserine, citrulline and the like. Naturally-occurring amino acids include alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine,

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lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine and valine. Moreover, when n is greater than one, and two or more of the A groups are amino acids, then each amino acid may be independently the same or different.

When A is an invasin domain, it is an immune stimulatory epitope from the invasin protein of a Yersinia species. This immune stimulatory property results from the capability of this invasin domain to interact with the β 1 integrin molecules present on T cells, particularly activated immune or memory T cells. The specific sequence for an invasin domain found to interact with the $\beta 1$ integrins has been described by Brett et al. (Eur J Immunol, 1993). A preferred embodiment of the invasin domain (Inv) for linkage to a promiscuous Th epitope has been previously described in US 5,759,551 which is incorporated herein by reference. The Inv domain has the sequence Thr-Ala-Lys-Ser-Lys-Lys-Phe-Pro-Ser-Tyr-Thr-Ala-Thr-Tyr-Gln-Phe (SEQ ID NO:13) or is an immune stimulatory homologue thereof from the corresponding region in another Yersinia species invasin protein. Such homologues thus may contain substitutions, deletions or insertions of amino acid residues to accommodate bacterial strain variation, provided that the homologues retain immune stimulatory properties. An immune stimulatory homologue may also comprise an optional spacer through which it is attached to a Th epitope.

In one embodiment, n is 3 and $(A)_3$ is an invasin domain (Inv), glycine and glycine, in that order.

(B) o is an optional spacer and comprises amino

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acids which can be naturally occurring or the nonnaturally occurring amino acids as described above. B is independently the same or different. The carrier proteins are covalently attached to the peptides with a spacer (e.g., Lys-Lys-Lys) via chemical coupling. amino acids of B can also provide a spacer, e.g., Gly-Gly or $(\Box - N)$ Lys, between the promiscuous Th epitope (e.g., SEQ ID NO:9) and the IgE-CH3 peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) and crossreactive and functional immunological analogs thereof. In addition to physically separating the Th epitope from the B cell epitope, i.e., the IgE-CH3 peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) and immunological analogs thereof, the spacer can disrupt any artifactual secondary structures created by the joining of the Th epitope with the IgE-CH3 peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) and crossreactive and functional immunological analogs thereof and thereby eliminate interference between the Th and/or B cell responses. The amino acids of B can also form a spacer which acts as a flexible hinge that enhances separation of the Th and IgE domains. Examples of sequences encoding flexible hinges are found in the immunoglobulin heavy chain hinge region. Flexible hinge sequences are often proline rich. One particularly useful flexible hinge is provided by the sequence Pro-Pro-Xaa-Pro-Xaa-Pro (SEQ ID NO:16), where Xaa is any amino acid, and preferably aspartic acid. The conformational separation provided by the amino acids of B permits more efficient interactions between the presented peptide immunogen and the appropriate Th cells and B cells and thus enhances the immune responses to the Th epitope and the antibodyeliciting epitope and their crossreactive and functional

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immunological analogs thereof.

Th is a sequence of amino acids (natural or nonnatural amino acids) that comprises a Th epitope. A Th epitope can consist of a continuous or discontinuous epitope. Hence not every amino acid of Th is necessarily part of the epitope. Accordingly, Th epitopes, including analogs and segments of Th epitopes, are capable of enhancing or stimulating an immune response to the IgE-CH3 antigen peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84, and immunological analogs thereof). Th epitopes that are immunodominant and promiscuous are highly and broadly reactive in animal and human populations with widely divergent MHC types (Partidos et al., 1991; US 5,759,551). The Th domain of the subject peptides has from about 10 to about 50 amino acids and preferably from about 10 to about 30 amino acids. When multiple Th epitopes are present (i.e. $m \ge 2$), then each Th epitope is independently the same or different. Th segments are contiguous portions of a Th epitope that are sufficient to enhance or stimulate an immune response to the IgE-CH3 peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) and immunological analogs thereof.

Th epitopes of the present invention include as examples, but are not limited to, pathogen-derived hepatitis B surface and core antigen helper T cell epitopes (HBs Th and HBc Th), pertussis toxin helper T cell epitopes (PT Th), tetanus toxin helper T cell epitopes (TT Th), measles virus F protein helper T cell epitopes (MVF Th), Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein helper T cell epitopes (CT Th), diphtheria toxin helper T cell epitopes (DT Th), Plasmodium falciparum circumsporozoite helper T cell

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epitopes (PF Th), Schistosoma mansoni triose phosphate isomerase helper T cell epitopes (SM Th), and Escherichia coli TraT helper T cell epitopes (TraT Th). The pathogenderived Th were listed as SEQ ID NOS:2-9 and SEQ ID NOS:42-52 in US 5,759,551; as Chlamydia helper site P11 in Stagg et al., Immunology, 1993; 79:1-9 (also listed here as SEQ ID NO:12); and as HBc peptide 50-69 in Ferrari et al., J Clin Invest, 1991; 88: 214-222, and are incorporated herein by reference.

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Exemplary Th sites of the invention also include the artificial Th site termed "Syn Th (1,2,4)" (SEQ ID NO:9), artificial SSAL Th sites "(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC) Th", "IS (1,4,9 PALINDROMIC) LF Th" and "IS (1,4,9 PALINDROMIC) LF Th" and "IS (1,4,9 PALINDROMIC) LF simplified Th" (SEQ ID NOS:10, 11 and 60), and immunologically functional analogs thereof. Functional Th analogs include immune-enhancing analogs, crossreactive analogs and segments of any of these Th epitopes. Functional Th analogs further include conservative substitutions, additions, deletions and insertions of from one to about 10 amino acid residues in

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The synthetic peptide of this invention are generally about 50 to about 90 amino acids, and comprise

the Th epitope which do not essentially modify the Th-

stimulating function of the Th epitope.

- (a) an immunostimulatory invasin domain,
- (b) a helper T cell (Th) epitope, and
- (c) an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide.

More specifically, the synthetic peptides of this invention are described by the formulas

 $(A)_n-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$,

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 $(A)_n-(B)_o-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-X$, $(A)_n-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(B)_o-(Th)_m-X$, $(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(B)_o-(Th)_m-(A)_n-X$, and $(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(A)_n-X$.

The Th epitope is attached, optionally through spacer B, to either the N terminus or C terminus of the IgE-CH3 peptide and crossreactive and functional immunological analogs thereof. Preferred peptide immunogens of this invention are the peptides containing the IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) (or immunological analogs thereof) and Th peptides, and optionally Inv (SEQ ID NO:13). In a more preferred embodiment the Th epitope is an HBs Th, HBc Th, MV_F Th, PT Th, TT Th, CT Th (e.g., SEQ ID NO:12) or artificial Th (SEQ ID NOS:9-11 and 60), or functional immunogenic analogue thereof, and optionally, A is Inv (SEQ ID NO:13) attached through a (B)_o spacer such as Gly-Gly or (□-N)Lys.

The structure of the IgE-CH3 domain antigen comprises a peptide sequence taken from the CH3 domain of human IgE (amino acids 413-435 of SEQ ID No:1) or the homologous sequences from other species (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:6-8 and 84) and subjected to the following modifications:

the target site is modified from that of the naturally occurring IgE sequences by the insertion of a cysteine residue to the N-terminus side of position 413 or homologous position unless cysteine is already present at positions 413 or 414 in the natural sequence,

the substitution for the native cysteine of

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position 418 or corresponding position of an homologous non-human sequence or any other cysteine of the native target sequence by serine (unless said native cysteines are present at positions 413 or 414 and 435 or 436),

the insertion of cysteine at C-terminus side of position 435 or homologous position unless cysteine is already present at positions 435 or 436 in the natural sequence, and

the formation of a disulfide bond between the retained cysteines so as to produce a cyclic structure.

Said cyclic structures also comprise 1 to 5 additional amino acids taken from either terminus of the 413-435 segment of IgE provided that the single disulfide looped structure is preserved. An optimized target antigen for human IgE of sequence Cys-Gly-Glu-Thr-Tyr-Gln-Ser-Arg-Val-Thr-His-Pro-His-Leu-Pro-Arg-Ala-Leu-Met-Arg-Ser-Thr-Thr-Lys-Cys (SEQ ID NO:5) is provided by the present invention. The human IgE target antigen is cyclized through the unnatural terminal cysteines and the first serine residue substitutes for the cysteine residue of the natural sequence. Antibody that is evoked by peptide immunogens comprising this IgE-CH3 domain antigen is crossreactive with human IgE and inhibits the sensitization of human basophils by human IgE.

Likewise, corresponding IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequences for IgE of other species can be derived from the homologous ϵ chain segment of the relevant species. For example, such target sequences can be taken from the dog, rat and mouse ϵ chain sequences shown in Table 1 as SEQ ID NOS:2, 3 and 4, and the equine sequence published by

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Navarro et al., and IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequences such as SEQ ID NOS:6, 7, 8 and 84 can be derived.

Crossreactive and immunologically functional analogs of the IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84) according to the invention, may further comprise conservative substitutions, additions, deletions, or insertions of from one to about four amino acid residues, provided that the resulting peptide analogs are capable of eliciting immune responses crossreactive with the IgE-CH3 peptides (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84). The conservative substitutions, additions, and insertions can be accomplished with natural or non-natural amino acids as defined herein.

Peptide compositions which contain mixtures of the subject peptide immunogens with two or more of the Th epitopes may enhance immunoefficacy in a broader population and thus provide an improved immune response to the IgE-CH3 domain antigen (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84).

The peptide immunogens of this invention can be made by chemical synthesis methods which are well known to the ordinarily skilled artisan. See, for example, Fields et al., Chapter 3 in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide, ed. Grant, W. H. Freeman & Co., New York, NY, 1992, p. 77. When a peptide immunogen includes a SSAL Th, the coupling of the alternative amino acids at a given variable position is accomplished by providing a mixture of the amino acids specified for that position. Hence, peptides can be synthesized using the automated Merrifield techniques of solid phase synthesis with the α -NH₂ protected by either t-Boc or Fmoc chemistry using side

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chain protected amino acids on, for example, an Applied Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer Model 430A or 431.

After complete assembly of the desired peptide immunogen, the resin is treated according to standard procedures to cleave the peptide from the resin and deblock the functional groups on the amino acid side chains. The free peptide is purified, for example by HPLC, and characterized biochemically, for example, by amino acid analysis, mass spectrometry, and/or by sequencing. Purification and characterization methods for peptides are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other chemical means to generate the synthetic peptide constructs of the invention containing IgE and Th sites include the ligation of haloacetylated and cysteinylated peptides through the formation of a "thioether" linkage. For example, a cysteine can be added to the C terminus of a Th-containing peptide and the thiol group of cysteine may be used to form a covalent bond to an electrophilic group such as an N chloroacetyl-modified or a maleimide-derivatized α - or ϵ -NH₂ group of a lysine residue attached to the N-terminus of an IgE-CH3 peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO:5) or crossreactive and functional immunological analogs thereof. In this manner, a construct with Th-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen) or its reverse, (IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-Th, may be obtained.

The subject immunogen may also be polymerized. Polymerization can be accomplished for example by reaction of the immunogen with a cross-linking agent, for example by reaction between glutaraldehyde and the -NH2 groups of

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lysine residues, using routine methodology. By another method, a synthetic immunogen, such as for example "A-Th $_m$ spacer-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)", can be polymerized or co-polymerized with another immunogen by utilization of an additional cysteine added to the N-terminus of the synthetic immunogen. The thiol group of the N-terminal cysteine can be used for the formation of a "thioether" bond with haloacetyl-modified amino acid or a maleimidederivatized $\alpha\textsc{-NH}_2$ or $\epsilon\textsc{-NH}_2$ group of a lysine residue that is attached to the N-terminus of a branched poly-lysyl core molecule (e.g., K_2K , K_4K_2K or $K_8K_4K_2K$). The subject immunogen may also be prepared as a branched polymer through synthesis of the desired peptide construct directly onto a branched poly-lysyl core resin (Wang et al., Science, 1991; 254: 285-288).

Alternatively, the longer synthetic peptide immunogens can be synthesized by well-known recombinant DNA techniques. Many standard manuals on molecular cloning technology provide detailed protocols to produce the peptides of the invention by expression of recombinant DNA and RNA. To construct a gene encoding a peptide of this invention (e.g., immunogenic peptides comprising SEQ ID NOS:5-8 and 84, and other species-specific homologs), the amino acid sequence is reverse translated into a nucleic acid sequence, preferably using optimized codon usage for the organism in which the gene will be expressed. Next, a gene encoding the peptide is made, typically by synthesizing overlapping oligonucleotides which encode the peptide and necessary regulatory elements. The synthetic gene is assembled and inserted into the desired expression vector. The synthetic nucleic

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acid sequences encompassed by this invention include those which encode the peptides of the invention, immunologicaly functional homologs, and nucleic acid constructs characterized by changes in the non-coding sequences that do not alter the immunogenic properties of the peptide encoded thereby. Nucleic acids which comprise sequences that encode the peptides of this invention are also provided. The synthetic gene is inserted into a suitable cloning vecor and recombinants are obtained and characterized. The peptide is then expressed under conditions appropriate for the selected expression system and host. The peptide is purified and characterized by standard methods.

The nucleic acids of this invention may themselves be useful as components of so-called "DNA vaccines". In this embodiment of the invention, expression of the immunogenic peptides of the invention is induced in the patient's own cells, by introduction into those cells of nucleic acids which encode the peptides. Methods of making and using DNA vaccines are disclosed in US Patents 5,580,859, 5,589,466, and 5,703,055; see also WO 97/02840 and W. McDonnell and F. Askari, New Engl. J. Med., 1996, 334:2-45, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such methods of making and using the peptides and peptide conjugates of this invention are contemplated to be within the scope of this invention.

The efficacy of any peptide composition of the present invention can be established by *in vitro* assay in which a host animal is immunized with a peptide composition of the invention and the resulting antibodies are shown to inhibit the sensitization of basophils and

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mastcells by IgE, as shown in Examples 2 and 6. Efficacy can be established in vivo by injecting a host with a species-appropriate peptide composition (for example, immunizing mice with a formulation of immunogens comprising SEQ ID NOS:24 and/or 25) followed by monitoring the humoral immune response to the IgE-CH3 peptide and crossreactive and functional immunological homologues thereof, as detailed in Example 5.

Another aspect of this invention provides a peptide composition comprising an immunologically effective amount of one or more of the peptide immunogens of this invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable delivery system. Accordingly, the subject peptides can be formulated as a pharmaceutical composition using adjuvants, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, or other ingredients routinely provided in vaccine compositions. Among the ingredients that can be used in this invention are adjuvants or emulsifiers including alum, incomplete Freund's adjuvant, liposyn, saponin, squalene, L121, emulsigen, monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL), QS21, ISA51, ISA35, ISA 206, and ISA 720, as well as other known efficacious adjuvants and emulsifiers. The formulations include formulations for immediate release and/or for sustained release, and for induction of systemic immunity and/or induction of localized mucosal immunity, which may be accomplished by, for example, immunogen entrapment by or coadministration with microparticles. formulations are readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, and methods for the preparation, preservation, and sterilization of such formulations are known to those skilled in the art.

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The present pharmaceuticals can be administered by any convenient route including subcutaneous, oral, intramuscular, or other parenteral or enteral route. Similarly the pharmaceuticals can be administered as a single dose or multiple doses. Immunization schedules are readily determined by the ordinarily skilled artisan.

The pharmaceutical composition of the instant invention contain an effective amount of one or more of the peptide immunogens of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a composition in a suitable dosage unit form generally contains about 0.5 µg to about 1 mg of the immunogen per kg body weight. When delivered in multiple doses, it may be conveniently divided into an appropriate amount per dosage unit form. For example, an initial dose, e.g. 0.2-2.5 mg; preferably 1 mg, of immunogen represented as a peptide composition of the present invention, may be administered by injection, preferably intramuscularly, followed by repeat (booster) doses. Dosage will depend on the age, weight and general health of the patient as is well known in the vaccine and therapeutic arts.

The immune response to synthetic IgE-CH3 peptide immunogens may be improved by delivery through entrapment in or on biodegradable microparticles of the type described by O'Hagan et al. (Vaccine, 1991; 9:768-771). The immunogens can be encapsulated with or without an adjuvant in biodegradable microparticles, to potentiate immune responses, including localized mucosal immunity which may be especially applicable to mucosally localized allergic reactions, and to provide time-controlled release for sustained or periodic responses, for oral

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administration, and for topical administration (O'Hagan et al., 1991; Eldridge et al., Molec. Immunol., 1991; 28: 287-294).

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are used in a manner similar to that of vaccines, for the prevention of atopic allergic reactions including allergic rhinitis, those of food allergies, asthma, anaphylaxis, flea allergy dermatitis, and other IgE-mediated hypersensitivities.

All patents and literature references referenced hereinabove are incorporated herein by reference.

Specific peptide and peptide conjugate immunogens are provided in the following examples to illustrate the invention. These examples are for purpose of illustration only, and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any manner.

20 EXAMPLE 1

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL EFFECTOR SITES ON THE HUMAN IGE MOLECULE

25 Peptide Design

Sites within the CH2 and CH3 domains of ϵ heavy chain of human IgE were selected for mimicry by peptides, in accordance with the disclosures of Helm et al. (1988) and Presta et al. (1994) that a long segment of the ϵ chain which overlaps both these domains participates in binding IgE to the Fc ϵ R1 receptor. The sequences of such sites were synthesized as target site peptides and rendered into antigens by (1) attaching them through

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chemical coupling to large carrier proteins such as KLH or (2) constructing peptides where promiscuous Th and Inv (SEQ ID NO:13) were linked to the amino terminal of the target sites. Specific sites within these domains were selected as peptides for cyclization based on predictions by the Brookhaven 3-dimensional model for human IqE (http:www.pdb.bnl.gov/pdb.bin/pdbids) of surface-exposed Specified cyclic constraints were installed into the design of those peptides so as to maximize the crossreactions between the antigens and the native IgE molecule. Accordingly, several of the synthetic constructs were synthesized with introduced cysteines not found in the native sequence to produce disulfide bond loops of specified position, in mimicry of loop structures predicted by the Brookhaven model. In some cases naturally occurring cysteines were substituted with serines so as to prevent the formation of conformations not favored by the model.

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The constructs are listed in Table 2. Peptides marked by * in the description column of Table 2 are cyclized by cysteine disulfide bonds. Cysteine residues that have been inserted into the native sequence for cyclization are denoted in the amino acid sequences of Table 2 by parentheses, other residues that have been inserted, substituted for a native residue, or are natural cysteines that participate in disulfide bonds are indicated in the amino acid sequences of Table 2 by underlining. Other peptides are linear. Peptides labeled by "a" in the third column represent the IgE-CH2/3 or -CH3 antigen peptide, chemically linked to KLH carrier protein by conventional glutaraldehyde or MBS (m-Maleimidobenzoyl-

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N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, Pierce Chemical Co., catalogue No. 22510) coupling reactions. Peptides marked by "b" in the third column were synthesized as IgE antigen peptides in tandem with the Th sites shown. Th sites used include the HBs₁₉₋₃₂ Th taken from hepatitis B virus, the MVf Th taken from measles virus, and PT₁₄₉₋₁₄₆ Th taken from pertussis toxin as referenced in US 5,759,551, the CT Th termed P11 (Stagg et al., 1993) and novel artificial Th sites termed "1,4,9 PALINDROMIC Th" (SEQ ID NO:10), "IS(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC)LF Th" (SEQ ID NO:11), "IS(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC)LF simplified Th" (SEQ ID NO:60), and "Syn Th (1,2,4)" (SEQ ID NO:9). Peptides marked by "c" are variants of the "b" constructs synthesized in tandem with the Inv domain immunostimulatory peptide (SEQ ID NO:13).

The "b" and "c" constructs were also synthesized with Gly-Gly spacers for separation of the IgE-CH2/3 or - CH3 target antigen site from the Th site, and separation of the Th from the Inv immunostimulatory site. The "b" and "c" constructs in Table 2 had the Th and/or Inv domains attached to the amino terminal of the IgE target site. The peptide immunogens of Table 2 were screened as candidate target antigenic peptides for the treatment of allergy, by the hyperimmunization of animals followed by testing of the hyperimmune sera for crossreactivity to human IgE.

Specific Procedures for the Screening of Candidate Target
Antigenic Peptides:

1. Synthesis of IgE-CH3 domain antigen Peptides and Conjugates.

Peptides listed in Table 2 were synthesized by the

Merrifield solid-phase synthesis technique on Applied Biosystems automated peptide synthesizers using Fmoc chemistry. When a peptide immunogen included a SSAL Th, the coupling of one of the alternate amino acids at a given variable position was accomplished by providing a mixture of amino acids at equivalent molar ratios. After complete assembly of the desired peptide, the resin was treated according to standard procedure using trifluoroacetic acid to cleave the peptide from the resin and deblock the protecting groups on the amino acid side chains. For cyclic peptides, the cleaved peptides were dissolved in 15% DMSO in water for 48 hours to facilitate intradisulfide bond formation between cysteines.

Experimental Immunizations.

Rats or guinea pigs were immunized intramuscularly with experimental peptide immunogens. The dose was 100 μg of peptide suspended in a volume of 0.5 ml. The first dose was administered with Complete Freunds Adjuvant. Subsequent doses were administered in Incomplete Freunds Adjuvant. Animals received injections on weeks 0, 3, 6, and 10 or 0, 2, 4, and 8. Test bleeds were taken at biweekly intervals and reactivities were determined by IgE peptide ELISA and crossreactivities by human IgE ELISA.

3. ELISA Assays.

Peptide ELISAs for determination of anti-IgE peptide reactivity were conducted in peptide-coated 96-well microtiter plates coated by 1 hr incubation at 37°C with an appropriate "a" target antigen site peptide without carrier at 0.5 μ g/mL using 100 μ L per well in 10 mM NaHCO₃ buffer, pH 9.5. For determination of anti-human

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IgE crossreactivity, human IgE ELISAs were conducted in human IgE-coated 96-well microtiter plates coated in a likewise fashion with a human IgE myeloma protein (American Biosystems, Inc. cat. no. Al13) at 5 μ g/mL. peptide or human IgE-coated wells were incubated with 250 μL of 3% by weight of gelatin in PBS, at 37°C for 1 hr to block non-specific protein binding sites, washed three times with PBS containing 0.05% by volume TWEEN 20 and then dried. Test samples were serially diluted with PBS containing 20% by volume normal goat serum, 1% by weight gelatin and 0.05% by volume TWEEN 20. 100 μL of the diluted sample was added to each of the wells and allowed to react for 1 hr at 37°C. The wells were then washed six times with 0.05% by volume TWEEN 20 in PBS to remove unbound labeled antibodies. 100 μL of horseradish peroxidase labeled anti-rat IgG goat antibody or antiguinea pig IgG goat antibody at predetermined optimal dilution in 1% by volume normal goat serum, 0.05% by volume TWEEN 20 in PBS were added to each well and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The wells were washed six times with 0.05% by volume TWEEN 20 in PBS to remove unbound labeled antibody conjugate and reacted with 100 μL of the substrate mixture containing 0.04% by weight orthophenylenediamine (OPD) and 0.12% by volume hydrogen peroxide in sodium citrate buffer pH 5.0, for 15 minutes. Reactions were stopped by the addition of 100 μL of 1.0 M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance at A_{492} was measured. titers, expressed as log_{10} of reciprocal dilution, were calculated based on linear regression analysis of the absorbances, with cutoff A_{492} set at 0.5. This cutoff

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value was rigorous as the values for diluted normal guinea pig control samples run with each assay were less than 0.15.

5 Results.

© Candidate target antigen sites are described in Table 2. They are shown either as "a" peptides attached to KLH carrier or as "b" peptides attached to synthetic Th sites or as "c" peptides attached to synthetic Th and Inv. Either rats or guinea pigs were immunized as described in Specific Procedures above and hyperimmune antisera collected at week 8 were analyzed by anti-peptide ELISA and anti-human IgE ELISA as described in Specific Procedures.

Many of the CH2/3 and CH3 peptide immunogens were immunogenic, as they evoked anti-peptide antibodies with titers in the range of \log_{10} 2-5. The CH2/3 antigenic target sites comprising long segments of the human ϵ chain from 301-376 (numbering scheme of Table 1) were all strongly crossreactive with human IgE, as shown by \log_{10} titers on the anti-human IgE ELISA of greater than 3. Crossreactivity was lost for some CH3 peptides which initiated at position 342 and beyond (e.g., entries 21 and 22). However, for CH3 peptides which included a relatively short region comprising 354-372, crossreactivity was largely restored (e.g, entries 27, 28, and 29) with the exception of entry 31 (354-368). Another short region of crossreactivity is seen in entry 20

As evidenced by the lack of crossreactivity of

(cyclic peptide spanning positions 374-385).

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entries 14, 17, 23, 24, 25, and 26, a stretch of sequence that extends from 365 to 413 is devoid of crossreactivity, despite overlap with the 354-372 region of crossreactivity and a crossreactive region represented by entry 20 (374-Interestingly, the short crossreactivities exemplified by entries 27, 28, 29 (354-372) and 20 (374-385) are lost in the conformation of the long cyclized peptide entry 17 (365-396), despite their overlap in those crossreactive regions. Crossreactive sites which overlap non-crossreactive sites are again to be found beyond a region that starts around position 399 and extends to position 445, as shown by the crossreactivities of entries 15 and 30, and the weak crossreactivities of entries 19 (432-445) and 23 (404-413). It is significant that of two similarly cyclized peptides which include position 418, 15 (413-435) and 18 (404-434), only entry 15 (SEQ ID NO:5), in which the cysteine at position 418 has been substituted by serine, is crossreactive with human IgE. A CH4 site that corresponds to an IqE effector site described by Stanworth (Stanworth et al., Lancet, 1990; 336:1279-1281) failed to show crossreactivity (entry 34).

These results demonstrate that crossreactivity for IgE peptides is a complex phenomenon influenced by conformational features, and cannot be predicted from a straightforward analysis of overlapping linear peptides. Candidate IgE-CH3 domain antigens were selected from among the conjugates shown to be crossreactive with human IgE in Table 2 and used for further analyses.

EXAMPLE 2

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IDENTIFICATION OF EFFECTOR SITE ON THE HUMAN IGE MOLECULE

IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides were selected for further analysis from among those peptide conjugates of Table 2 that exhibited high affinity crossreactivities to human IgE, as evidenced by anti-IgE titers for their respective antisera of greater than log10=3. Guinea pig hyperimmune sera were produced as described above. Guinea pig IgG antibodies were purified from the hyperimmune sera by protein A affinity chromatography and analyzed by a functional assay for determination of ability of anti-IgE to inhibit the sensitization of human basophils by allergen-specific IgE. The endpoint of the assay is expressed as per cent inhibition of IgE-mediated histamine release.

Guinea pig IgG antibodies were purified from serum by Protein A affinity chromatography (ImmunoPure® Immobilized Recomb® Protein A, Pierce) and the eluted antibodies were prepared at a standard concentration of 8 mg/ml in 25 mM PIPES buffer, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.2. A control antibody preparation was prepared from the pooled serum of guinea pigs immunized with an irrelevant peptide These antibodies were used in assays that immunogen. measure the reduction in IgE-mediated sensitization of human basophils. Human basophils were prepared from the venous blood of volunteers using centrifugation through Percoll density gradients (MacGlashan. J Allergy Clin Immunol, 1993; 91:605-615). The banded leukocytes were collected, washed, and resuspended in 0.1 ml of PAGCM buffer as described (MacGlashan, 1993) except that the PAGCM buffer used to suspend the cells was made up with

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 water containing 44% D_2O . The IgE used for the assay was allergen-specific, either human BPO-specific IgE or chimeric human IgE specific for HIV glycoprotein gp120. The allergen-specific IgE used for sensitization at 0.25 μ g/ml was preincubated with an equal volume of purified guinea pig antibody at 8 mg/ml, total volume 0.1 ml, for 15 minutes at 37°C, prior to being added to the basophils. The antibody mixture was added to the cells and incubated for 20 minutes to allow for sensitization of the cells by uncomplexed IgE. The sensitized cells were then stimulated by addition of the allergen, either BPO21-HSA or a gp120 polypeptide as described (MacGlashan, 1993).

After an appropriate incubation period (usually 45 minutes), the cells were separated from the supernatant and the supernatant assayed for histamine content by an automated fluorimetric technique (Siraganian, Anal Biochem, 1974; 57: 383-394). All reactions were performed in duplicate. The percentage of histamine release was calculated from the ratio of sample to total histamine after spontaneous release was subtracted from both. Results are expressed as per cent inhibition of histamine release, as determined from the ratio of histamine release by experimental antibody to histamine release by the control antibody of irrelevant specificity. Histamine release assays on human basophils were kindly performed under coded conditions by Dr. Donald W. MacGlashan, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Asthma and Allergy Center, Baltimore.

Results

The results for inhibition of histamine release

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assays are shown in Table 3 for guinea pig anti-peptide antibodies that displayed crossreactivities for human IgE of $log_{10} > 3$. Determinations were made from antibodies purified from 8 week bleeds, except for antibodies against peptide entries 15b and 15c which were also characterized from serum collected on week 12. The inhibition results shown for anti-15b and anti-15c antibodies, of 61% and 71%, were made on the antibodies purified from bleeds taken on weeks 8 and 12, respectively. Separate animals had been immunized with 15b and 15c, but antibodies from both sets of animals had been pooled for the 8 and 12 week results shown in Table 3. (The guinea pigs of these groups had received an additional dose of peptide conjugate on week 10 and so had retained high antibody levels for the 12 week bleed). The significant inhibitory reactivity of the anti-15 antibodies was unexpected in comparison to the reactivities of the IgE crossreactive antibodies evoked by the remainder of the peptides shown in Table 3. These other IgE-CH3 domain antigenic peptides failed to provide inhibition, or presented levels of inhibition for histamine release that were negligible and non-reproducible.

Histamine release inhibition results and IgE crossreactivities for antibodies elicited by IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides that overlap with the antigenic site (SEQ ID NO:5) of peptide entries 15b (SEQ ID NO:14) and 15c (SEQ ID NO:15) may be compared. The IgE antigens represented by peptide entries 19, 23, 24, and 33 comprise short overlaps with the entry 15 antigen sequence (SEQ ID NO:5). They compare unfavorably to entry 15 for crossreactivity to IgE, and are devoid of inhibitory

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activity. The IgE antigen sequence (SEQ ID NO:44) of entry 18 comprises the entire antigen sequence of entry 15, except that (1) the carboxyl terminal lysine is deleted, (2) the naturally occurring cysteine at position 418 is retained, and (3) there are nine additional N-terminal amino acids. It is non-crossreactive with IgE and fails to inhibit histamine release. In contrast, the immunogens of entry 15, having antigen SEQ ID NO:5, provide unexpected reactivities. The IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequence of entry 15, with a cyclic structure specified by introduced terminal cysteines, and with no contribution from the cysteine at position 418 (which has been replaced), provides an antigen that is crossreactive with IgE and elicits antibodies which inhibit IgE sensitization.

Antibodies elicited by entry 15b (SEQ ID NO:14) and 15c (SEQ ID NO:15) were prepared from 13 week bleeds and tested individually. By week 13, both crossreactivity for IgE, as determined by IgE ELISA, and per cent inhibition of histamine release had diminished from the values of week 12. Nevertheless, antibodies from both preparations were found to be individually effective in reducing histamine release: anti-15b inhibited 28% and anti-15c inhibited 20%.

The extent by which histamine release was inhibited by either of these antibodies was dose dependent, as evidenced by the effect of dilution on the antibodies. When a preparation of anti-15b from week 13 was assayed at full concentration (8 mg/ml), then at 1:3 and 1:9 dilutions, per cent inhibition of histamine release was 28%, 21%, and 14% respectively.

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A preparation of guinea pig anti-15b was tested by direct challenge of IgE-sensitized basophils, in the absence of allergen, as an evaluation of its ability to crosslink receptor-bound IgE and induce degranulation. Histamine release by anti-15b was equivalent to the level of spontaneous histamine release by the donor cells. This indicates that antibody of specificity for the SEQ ID NO:5 IgE antigen is non-anaphylactogenic. Thus, active immunization with peptide conjugate immunogens comprising the IgE-CH3 domain antigen SEQ ID NO:5 (SEQ ID NOS:14 and 15) elicits non-anaphylactogenic anti-IgE antibodies that inhibit IgE-mediated sensitization without themselves causing histamine release. These actively evoked polyclonal antibodies display specificity for an IgE effector site that has not been described by previous studies, including prior studies of therapeutic and nonanaphylactogenic anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies intended for treatment of allergy by passive immunization (U.S. 4,940,782, U.S. 5,420,251, and Presta et al., 1993).

EXAMPLE 3

ISOTYPE SPECIFICITY AND POTENTIAL FOR IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

The polyclonal antibodies elicited by active immune response to SEQ ID NOS:14 and 15 were examined for specificity to IgE in comparison to IgG. Anti-15b guinea pig antibodies described in Example 2 that were prepared from the 12 week bleed were subjected to a parallel comparison of crossreactivities to IgE and IgG, by the IgE ELISA described in Example 1 and by a similar IgG ELISA.

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For the IgE ELISA, plates were coated with the human IgE myeloma at 5 $\mu g/ml$. For the IgG ELISA, the plates were coated with human purified IgG (Sigma reagent grade human IgG), also at 5 μ g/ml. The purified guinea pig anti-15b was tested for reactivities in both ELISAs at concentrations of 0.5 and 0.1 µg/ml. Results were compared to antibodies purified from control guinea pig serum and to a "no antibody" control. The A_{490} values for anti-15b antibody on IgE were 1.126 at 0.5 $\mu g/ml$ and 0.344 at 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The A_{490} values for anti-15b antibody on IgG were equal to control antibody and background values. There was no crossreactivity of the guinea pig anti-15b to human IgG. The peptide composition of the invention did not evoke antibodies that recognize IgG antibodies, and therefore are isotype specific for IgE. They will suppress IgE-mediated allergic reactions and not result in undesirable immunosuppression of IgG protective antibody responses.

EXAMPLE 4

REPRESENTATIVE PEPTIDE CONJUGATES OF THE INVENTION

The immunogenic peptide conjugates of the invention shown in Table 4A, which are wholly synthetic peptides, were synthesized by the solid-phase method outlined in Example 1. Each peptide in the Table can be represented by the formula $(A)_n-(Th)_m-(B)_o-(IgE-CH3 \text{ domain antigen})-X$, but peptides of the other formulas disclosed above are understood to be encompassed within the peptides of this invention. The IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequence is SEQ ID NO:5, 6, or 8 in the peptides of Table 4A, but it

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is understood that homologous IgE-CH3 domain antigen sequences from other mammalian species are encompassed within the peptides of this invention. The immunogenic peptides comprise Th sites derived from foreign pathogens (e.g., SEQ ID NO:20, 87), and also artificial Th (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:14, 18, 21 and 90). In addition to the examples shown in Table 4A, other pathogen-related Th may be selected from among the promiscuous Th sites exemplified in Table 5, and artificial Th may be selected from among the Th sites exemplified in Table 6. peptide of this example has Gly-Gly or (□-N)Lys spacers between immunogenic elements, but peptides of the invention may have other spacers (e.g., SEQ ID NO:16) or no spacers.

Peptides of these examples also comprise an optional Inv immunostimulatory site (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:15-19 and 22). It is understood however that the invention is not limited to Inv as an additional immunostimulatory element. As shown by the KLH conjugate, peptide conjugates of the invention also include an IgE-CH3 domain antigen coupled to a carrier protein.

Materials and methods

Representative peptide constructs of the invention as listed in Table 4A (SEQ ID NOS: 18, 85, 87, 88, 90 and 91) were synthesized, cleaved, cyclized and purified as described in Example 1. The peptide constructs were formulated for immunization into small animals such as guinea pigs, or into larger animals such as pigs or baboons for evaluation of their immunogenicities. Peptides were suspended in a volume of 0.5 mL containing

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representative emulsifiers or adjuvants such as ISA51, ISA720, DDA or monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL). The dose was 100 μg of peptide for guinea pigs or 300 μg of peptide for swine or baboons and the animals were immunized intramuscularly.

Animals received injection on weeks 0, 3 and 6 or 0, 2 and 4 weeks as specified in Table 4B. Test bleeds from 8 weeks post initial immunization were evaluated for crossreactivities to IgE by human IgE or dog IgE ELISA as described in Example 1, except that for the dog IgE ELISA a dog IgE myeloma protein (Bethyl Laboratories Inc., Montgomery TX) was used for plate coating at 1 μ g/mL, and horseradish peroxidase labeled protein A/G reagent (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford IL) at a predetermined optimal dilution was used as the tracer for detection of dog IgE. The peptide-induced crossreactivities were also evaluated for capacity to inhibit IgE-mediated histamine release. Guinea pig, pig, or baboon IgG were purified from representative immune sera by protein A affinity chromatography and analyzed by functional assay for determination of ability to inhibit the sensitization of human basophils by allergen-specific IgE, as described in details in Example 2. The endpoint of the assay is expressed as per cent inhibition of IgE-mediated histamine release in comparison to control antibody of the same species that was raised with specificity for an irrelevant antigen, as shown in Table 4B.

Results

The representative peptide constructs were of relevant immunogenicity, as all peptides tested elicited

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strong site-directed cross reactivities to the corresponding human IgE or dog IgE, as shown by Log10 titers on the anti-human IgE or anti-dog IgE ELISAs of greater than 3 (Table 4B). Inhibition of IgE-mediated sensitization was observed for guinea pig, pig, and baboon antibodies as evaluated by the ability of the anti-IgE peptide antibodies to inhibit histamine release by basophils. This functional crossreactivity by the baboon antibodies is noteworthy insomuch as the neutralization of human IgE by the baboon IgG is nearly a human system. Thus, the efficacy of a peptide construct of the invention, as an agent for the immunotherapy of allergy by active immunization, is indicated in a model that is nearly homologous for species of peptide and target species.

EXAMPLE 5

IMMUNIZATION OF MICE AND EVALUATION OF IN VIVO EFFICACY

Efficacy of peptides of SEQ ID NOS:24 and 25 (37b and 38b) is evaluated with five groups of 16 mice by the immunization and sensitization protocol outlined below.

Groups of 16 mice (Balb/c), female, 8-10 weeks old, are immunized subcutaneously with the indicated peptide composition of the invention. The mice are given 20 μ g/0.2ml doses on weeks 0, 3, 6, and 11. The first dose is prepared with Complete Freunds Adjuvant, subsequent doses with Incomplete Freunds Adjuvant. The mice are sensitized to a hapten conjugate, diphenylated KLH (DNP-KLH), on weeks 7 and 10. Sensitization is

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accomplished by intraperitoneal administration of DNP-KLH in 0.4% Alum, 5 μ g/0.2ml/dose. Mock immunizations and sensitizations are accomplished in control groups by administration of adjuvant with phosphate-buffered-saline. The groups are as follows:

- 1: Immunize/mock sensitize, with peptide 37b and 0.4% Alum
 - 2: Immunize/sensitize, with peptide 37b and DNP-KLH
- 3: Mock immunize/sensitize, with Freunds and DNP-KLH
 - 4: Immunize/mock sensitize, with peptide 38b and 0.4% Alum
 - 5: Immunize/sensitize, with peptide 38b and DNP-KLH

 Serum is collected on weeks 0, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11,

 13, 16, and 20. Splenocytes are prepared from pairs of mice from each group on weeks 10 and 11.

IgG response to the peptide antigens and to DNP is monitored by conventional ELISA assays, using an anti-20 mouse IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate, and microtiter plates whose wells are coated with unconjugated peptide 37 (mouse IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide, SEQ ID NO:8) for peptide ELISA, and plates coated with DNP-BSA conjugate for DNP ELISA. Cross-reactivity of anti-37b antibodies 25 with mouse IgE are monitored by a conventional IgG ELISA on plates coated with mouse monoclonal IgE SPE 7 (Sigma). IgG response to peptide immunogens is compared to mouse IgE crossreactivity among the groups throughout the 20 30 week course, to determine 1) primary and secondary responses, 2) the presence of undesirable immunosuppression of IgG responsiveness, and, 3) the occurrence of a desirable reduction in anti-IgE reactivity

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On weeks 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 16, IgE response is monitored by whole IgE ELISA and by DNP-specific ELISA. On weeks 10 and 11 splenocyte B cells that secrete IgE with specificity for DNP are enumerated by DNP-specific ELISPOT assay. Also, because serum IgE levels may not be completely predictive of anaphylaxis, i.e., IgE determinations may miss significant effects on in vivo sensitivity, sensitization of the mice is measured by Passive Percutaneous Anaphylaxis assay of mouse serum in rats (heterologous PCA). Heterologous PCA is preferred to autologous PCA assay in mice because rat skin mast cells are selectively cross-sensitized by mouse IgE as opposed to mouse IgG. Therefore, the heterologous mouse/rat PCA reaction is IgE-specific and is not confounded by IgGmediated anaphylaxis which may occur in autologous mouse PCA assay (Maekawa and Ovary, J Immunol Methods, 1984; 71:229-239).

ELISA, ELISPOT, and PCA results are compared between groups for immunosuppression of IgE responsiveness and for isotypic specificity of the immunosuppression. Experimental methods are described below.

Whole IgE ELISA

For an ELISA to measure total mouse IgE in serum, microtiter plates are coated with monoclonal rat antimouse IgE, R35-72 (Pharmingen), at 1 μ g/ml. The plates are coated, washed and blocked as described. Serially diluted mouse sera are added to the plates and incubated.

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Captured IgE is detected by reaction with biotinylated monoclonal rat anti-mouse IgE, R35-118 (Pharmingen), followed by sequential additions of streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase (Pierce) and OPD. A_{492} values are determined.

DNP-specific IgE ELISA

For an ELISA to determine DNP hapten-specific mouse IgE in serum from mice that have been sensitized with DNP-KLH, microtiter wells are coated with DNP-BSA conjugate (Molecular Probes, Inc.) at 5 μ g/ml. Captured IgE with specificity for DNP hapten is detected as described above.

DNP-specific ELISPOT

15 For an ELISPOT assay to determine B cells that secrete DNP hapten-specific mouse IgE, DNP-BSA conjugate at 5 μ g/ml is used to coat the wells of sterile microtiter plates whose wells are lined with 0.45 μm nitrocellulose 20 filters, for example a MULTISCREEN HA Plate (Millipore Inc., cat. no. MAHAS4510). Serially diluted splenocytes, prepared from sensitized and control mice, are added to the wells and incubated overnight at 37° C under 5% CO2. 25 The cells are washed from the plates and IgE-secreting cells with specificity for DNP hapten are counted as localized spots on the filters following staining by alkaline phosphatase conjugated-rat monoclonal antibody R35-118 with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate (Sigma) 30 as colored substrate.

Heterologous PCA

Serial dilutions of sera from immunized/ sensitized and control mice are injected intradermally

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into the shaved backs of adult male Sprague-Dawley rats. Anesthetized animals receive 10-12 injections of diluted serum into each of three parallel rows on the dorsal skin (50 µl/site). Each pattern of injections is replicated in duplicate animals. After a 24 hour latent period, for effective sensitization of skin mast cells, rats are challenged by intravenous injection of 1 mg of DNP-BSA in 1% Evans blue dye in PBS. In 30 minutes to 1 hour, rats are asphyxiated and skinned so that blueing reactions can be observed on the inside of the dorsal skin. A PCA titer is determined from the highest serum dilution which results in a readily definable spot.

EXAMPLE 6

IMMUNIZATION OF MICE AND INHIBITION OF PASSIVE CUTANEOUS ANAPHYLAXIS

To study the effect of immunization by an immunogenic peptide of the invention on an IgE-mediated inflammatory reaction, an antibody response was elicited to the mouse IgE-CH3 target antigenic site, SEQ ID NO:8, by immunizing mice with a peptide of the invention. The resulting mouse antiserum was then used to suppress the passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) triggered by the crosslinking of mouse IgE bound to rat mast cells.

Materials and methods

Balb/c mice were immunized with a peptide composition of the invention, SEQ ID NO:25, as described in Example 5, except that the subcutaneous injections were given on weeks 0, 3, and 6 only and the mice were not

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sensitized. On week 8, mouse sera were collected and evaluated for crossreactivity to IgE by mouse IgE ELISA. The mouse IgE ELISA was as described for the human IgE ELISA in Example 1 except that microtiter wells were coated with 1 μg/ml of mouse anti-DNP IgE monoclonal antibody SPE7 (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis MO), and horseradish peroxidase(HRP)-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (Kirkegaard and Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg MD) was used for detection of captured mouse IgG. Thirteen out of 20 immunized mice had crossreactive antibodies for mouse IgE. Sera was pooled from seven mice showing ELISA titers against mouse IgE of ≥log₁₀ 2.3 for use as the site-specific anti-IgE.

Another group of 10 balb/c mice was used to produce murine IgE. This group was sensitized by a single intraperitoneal administration of ovalbumin (Oa) on 0.4% Alum, 1.0 μ g/0.2 ml. IgE content of the mouse sera was measured at day 20 by the whole IgE ELISA described in Example 5, except that captured IgE was detected by HRP-labeled sheep anti-mouse IgE supplied by The Binding Site Inc. (San Diego, CA). Out of the 10 mice, 7 had appreciable IgE responses of titer $\geq \log_{10}$ 1.6. These sera were pooled for use as the anti-Oa IgE working stock.

The IgE serum pool was serially diluted 1:62, 1:124 and 1:248 into PBS and then further diluted with an equal volume of the site-specific anti-IgE serum. Thus, final dilutions for mouse IgE were 1:124, 1:248, and 1:496 while mouse anti-IgE was diluted 1:2. Control dilutions of IgE were prepared having only PBS as diluent.

The IgE dilutions, with and without anti-IgE

serum, were incubated for 1 hour at 37° and 50 μl of each was taken for evaluation by heterologous PCA reaction.

Results

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The 50 µl samples of diluted mouse IgE were injected intradermally into the shaved back of rats in a pattern that was a set of two rows of four injections. The rows were a row of three controls of IgE diluted 1:124, 1:248, and 1:496 in PBS only, in parallel with a row of the serially diluted IgE incubated with the site-specific anti-IgE. The fourth injection of each row was PBS only, as a control for the tissue trauma. The pattern was duplicated on two rats.

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After 24 hours, PCA reactions were induced by intravenous injection of 1 mg of DNP-Oa conjugate in 1% Evans blue dye. One hour later, the rats were euthanized and skinned. The DNP-Oa allergen had crosslinked receptor-bound mouse anti-Oa IgE on the rat mast cells. The crosslinking triggered degranulation, increased permeability of the Evans blue dye, and the appearance of blue zones on the underside of the rat skins proportional to the extent of degranulation. However, wherever free IgE had been depleted by the site-specific murine anti-IgE, less was available to sensitize the rat mast cells and PCA reactions were suppressed. PCA reactions were evaluated by measuring the diameters of the blue zones on the undersides of the rat skins in two directions at right angles and taking the average. Results are shown in Table 7 for the duplicate inhibition of PCA determinations on two rats.

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The rats differed by their inherent sensitivities to the mouse IgE so that control and anti-IgE inhibited PCA reactions should be compared only on the same rat. Mouse IgE-mediated PCA reactions were inhibited in both rats by the murine antiserum with specificity for the target antigenic site on mouse IgE. Thus, the antibody response that results from immunization by a peptide composition specific for the target antigenic site of a non-human IgE resulted in suppression of the inflammatory response mediated by the selfsame non-human IgE.

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(Seq ID No:1)	VCSRDE	FTPPTVKI	Loss - CD	GGGHF-1	PPTIQL	LCL	GYTP	GTINI		
Dog E	ACALNF	FIPPTVKL	FHSS-CN	- PVGDT!	HTTIQI	LLCLIS	GXVP	GDMEV		
(Seq ID No:2)										
Rat E	ARPVNI	ITKPTVDL	LHSS-CD	- PNAF- 1	нзтірі	LYCFVY	O I H D	NDVSI		
(Seq ID No:3)	6	: : :	; ; ;	i :	(1 1	;	;	:		
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	270		280	290		300		310		
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(Seq ID No:1)	TWLEDG	G Q - V M D V D	LSTA-ST	TQEGELA	ASTQSE	LTLSQ	KHWL	SDRTY		
Dog &		•								
(Seq ID No:2)	IWLVDG	GOKATNIF	PYTAPGT	K - EGNV 7	TSTHSE	LNITQ	G E V	SOKTY		-6
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(Sed ID No:3)	T O W T M H	DRKIYDTH	A Q N V - L I	K E E G K L 1	ASTYSR	S I I I I	E ≊ O	es Ed Ed Ed		
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(Seq ID No:4)	2 2 2	1 0 1 1 0 1	1 × 1 × 1	1 2 3 4	ם כ		Ξ Χ Χ	ם מ		
		320	m	330	340		350			
Human 8										
(Seq ID:No:1)	TCQV-1	TYQGHTFE	DSTKKCA	DSNPRG	VSAYLS	SRPSPE	FDLFI	RKSPT		
Dog E (Seq ID:No:2)	TCQGF1	TFKDEARK	80 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ESDPRG1	VTSYLS	лаѕааѕ	ргуу	нкарк		
Rat E (Seq ID:No:3)	TCKV-7	TSQGENYW	AHTRRCS	DDEPRG	LIYLIV	легет	DLYE	NGTPK		
Mouse E (Seq ID:No:4)	TCRV-1	TSQGCDYL	AHTRRCP	DHEPRG?	AITYL]	T d S d d I	DLYQ	N G A D N	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	

Table 1 (cont'd)

	Table 1 Conc d	Little Company of the second o
	360 370 380	390
Human & (Seq ID:No:1)	ITCLVVDLAPSKGTVNLTWSRASGKP	- VNHSTRKEEKQR - NGTLT
Dog t (Seq ID:No:2)	I T C L V V D L A T M E G M - N L T W Y R E S K E P	- VN'P G P L N K - K D H F N G T I T
Rat ɛ (Seq ID:No:3)	LTCLVLDLESEE-NITVTWVRERKKS	IGSASQRST - KHH - NATTS
Mouse & (Seq ID:No:4)	LTCLVVDLESE - KNVNVTWNQE - KKT	SVSASQWYT - KHHNNATTS
	400 410 420	430 . 440
Human E (Seq ID:No:1)	V T S T L P V G T R D W I E G E T Y O C R V T H P H	LPRALMRSTTKT - SGPRAAP
Dog E (Seq ID:No:2)	VTSTLPVNTNDWIEGETYYCRVTHPH	LPKDIVRSIAKA-PGKRAPP
Rat E (Seq ID:No:3)	ITSILPVDAKDWIEGEGYOCRVDHPH	FPKPIVRSITKA-LGLRSAP
Mouse E (Seq ID:No:4)	ITSILPVVAKDWIEGYGYQCIVDRPD	FPKPIVRSITKTQPGQRSAP
	450 460	470 480
Human E (Seq ID:No:1)	EVYAFATPEWPGSRDK-R-TLACLIQ	NFMPEDISVQWLHNEVQLPD
Dog E (Seq ID:No:2)	DVYLFLPPE-EEQGTKDRVTLTCLIQ	NFFPADISVQWLRNDSPIQT
Rat E (Seq ID:No:3)	EVYVFLPPE-EEEKNK-R-TLTCLIQ	NFFPEDISVQWLQDSKLIPK
Mouse & (Seq ID:No:4)	EVYVPPPPE-BESEDK-R-TLTCLIQ	NFFPEDISVQWLGDGKLISN
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Table 1 (Cont'd)

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	490	200	510	520
Human E (Seg ID:No:1)	акнзтто-рккт	KGS GFFVFSR	LEVTRAEW - Q	EKDEFICRAVHE
Dog £ (Seq ID:No:2)	роу-тттврнку	SGSRPAFFIFS	R L E V S R V D W E Q -	- KNKFTCQVVHE
Rat £ (Seq ID:No:3)	зонзтт-ргкт	NGSNQRFFIFS	RLEVTKALWTQ1	ТКО - РТСRVІНЕ
Mouse & (Seq ID:No:4)	S Q H S T T T - P L K S	NG-NQGFFIFS	RLEVAKTLWTQF	кко - ғтсоупнв
	530 540			
Human t (Seq ID:No:1)	AASPSQTVQRAV	SVNPGK		
Dog E (Seq ID:No:2)	ALSGSR			
Rat £ (Seq ID:No:3)	АГКВРК			
Mouse & (Seq ID:No:4)	ALQKPR			

Screening of IgE CH2/3 Peptides for Selection of Candidate IgE Antigens

Table 2

			-6	9-			,		
Cross- reactivity with human IgE	Log ₁₀ ELISA Titer vs HuIgE	3.66	5.08	3.77		3.12	4.04	4.40	4.30
Immunostimulatory sequence attached to Target Antigenic	Site	нти	KTH	1,4,9 Palindromic	Th lib-GG	КТЖ	KTH	КТН	KTH
Imm seq to T		൯	В	Q		ಹ	ď	a	ಹ
IgB Derived Target Antigenic Site	Amino Acid Sequence	CADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITISLVVDLAPSKGTVNLTWSR (SEQ ID NO:28)	QGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITSLVVDLAPSKGTV	NLTWSR	(SEQ ID NO:29)	QVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTIT <u>S</u> LVVDLAPS KGTVNLIWSR (SEO ID NO:30)	QKHWI.SDRTYTISQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYI.SRPSPFDLFIRKSP TITISLVVDLAPSKGTVNLTWSR (SEQ ID NO:31)	CADSNPRGVSAYISRPSPFDLFIRKSPTIT <u>S</u> LWVD (SEQ ID NO:32)	QCHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITGLAVD (SEQ ID NO:33)
H	Entry No.; Descriptiont	CH2/3 (328-376) (C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (317-376)	(C _{3s8} →S)		CH2/3 (313-376) (C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (301-376) (C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (328-362) (C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (317-362) (C ₃₅₈ →S)
		н	7			е	4	2	و

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	Cross-reactivity with	human IgE		Log10 ELISA Titer vs	Hulge	3.92		3.37		3.49		4.71	3.76	2.94	4.31		2.79		3.77		1.47	0.77
		Immunostimulatory	sequence attached to Target Antigenic	Site		KLH		KTH		KLH		KT.H	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉₋ ₃₂ Th-GG	KTH		KLH		KTH		HBs ₁₉₋₁₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG- HBS ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG
		-	ر ي د			ø		æ		В		ro	Q	υ.	ซ		ൽ		ਲ		q	υ
			IgE Derived Target Antigenic Site		Amino Acid Sequence	QVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITgLVVD	(SEQ ID NO:34)	QKHWLSDRTYTSQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFTRKSPT	(SEQ ID NO:35)	CADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTI	(SEQ ID NO:36)	QCHIFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTI		(SEQ ID NO:37)	QVIYQGHIFEDSIKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTI	(SEQ ID NO:38)	QKHWLSDRTYTSQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFTRKSPT	I (SEQ ID NO:39)	QKGIMLSDRTYTCQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFTRKSPT ITCL/VVDLAPSKGTVNLTWSR	(SEQ ID NO:40)	(C) KORNGTLT (C)	(SEQ ID NO:41)
				Entry No.;	Description	CH2/3 (313-362)	(C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (301-362)	(C ₃₅₈ →S)	CH2/3 (328-356)		CH2/3 (317-356)			CH2/3 (313-356)		CH2/3 (301-356)	(C ₃₁₂ →S)	CH2/3 (301-376)		(C) CH3 (391-398)	
						7		8		6		10			11		12		13		14	

Table 2 (continued)

		·			-7	1-						
Cross-reactivity with human IgE	Log ₁₀ ELISA Titer vs HulgE	0.77	4.24	4.17	2.31	< 1.0	< 1	2.725	3.976	< 1 ^A	< 1 [∆]	νT >
Immunostimulatory sequence attached to Target Antigenic	Site	Inv-GG- HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Syn Th (1,2,4)- GG	Inv-GG-Syn Th (1,2,4)-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	HBs _{19.32} Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₁₂ Th-GG	HBS19-32Th-GG Inv-GG-HBS19- 32Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₁₂ Th-GG Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉₋₁₂ Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG
t g H		υ	q	υ	Ω	Q	മ	q	q	α υ	ρ υ	Ω
IgE Derived Target Antigenic Site	Amino Acid Sequence		(C) GETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTK (C)	(SEQ ID NO:5)	QKHWLSDRTYTCQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSP (SEQ ID NO:42)	(C) PSKGTVNLTWSRASGKPVNHSTRKEEKQRNGT (C) (SEQ ID NO:43)	(C) PVGTRDWIEGETYQCRVIHPHLPRALMRSTT(C) (SEQ ID NO:44)	STIKTSGPRAAPEV (SEQ ID NO:45)	(C) WSRASGKFV(C) NHS (SEQ ID NO:46)	(C) PSPFDLFIRKSPT (C) (SEQ ID NO:83)	(C) SRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITC (SEQ ID NO:47)	(C) VGIRDWIEGE (P) (C) (SEQ ID NO:48)
	Entry No.; Description		(C) CH3 (413- 435) (C) * (C ₄₁₈ →S)	!	CH2/3 (301-345)	(C) CH3 (365-396) (C) *	(C) CH3 (404-434)	CH3 (432-445)	(C) CH3 (374-382- (C) -383-385) *	CH3 (345-357)*	(C) CH3 (343-360) *	(C) CH3 (404-413) (P) (C) *
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Cross-reactivity	with human IgE	Log ₁₀ ELISA Titer vs HulgE			۸ يا ۸	en de la constante de la const	v t ∨		۸ 1	2.40 ^A		2.59		2.39	4.01
	Immunostimulatory sequence attached to Target Antigenic	Site	Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉ .	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉ .	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉ . ₁₂ Th-GG	HBS ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG-HBS ₁₉ .	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	Inv-GG-HBs ₁₉ . ₁₂ Th-GG	HBS19-32Th-GG		HBs ₁₉₋₁₂ Th-GG	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG
L	t s ii		υ	a	υ	Q	υ	മ	υ	ρ	υ	q		q	Q
	IgB Derived Target Antigenic Site	Amino Acid Sequence		(C) (P) PVGTRDWIEGE (P) (C)	(SEQ ID NO:49)	(C) KEEKQRNGTLIVIS (C)	(SEQ ID NO:50)	KEEKQRNG	(SEQ ID NO:51)	(C) WSRASGKPV (C)	(SEQ ID NO:52)	PTIT <u>C</u> LVLDLAPSKGTVNLT(<u>C</u>)	(SEQ ID NO:53)	PTITCLVLDLAPSKGT (SEQ ID NO:54)	TSTLEVGTRDWIEGETYQCRVTHPH (SEQ ID NO:55)
		Entry No.; Description†		24 (C) (P) CH3 (403-	413) (P) (C) *	25 (C) CH3 (387-400)	* (2)	26 CH3 (387-394)		27 (C) CH3 (373-	381) (C) *	28 CH3 (354-373) (C) *		29 CH3 (354-369)	30 CH3 (399-424)

Table 2 (continued)

			-7	73-						
Cross-reactivity with human IgE	Log ₁₀ ELISA Titer vs HulgE	< 1		3.45		2.33		< 1		
Immnostimulatory sequence attached to Target Antigenic	site	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG		HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG		HBS ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG		HBS ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG +	MVF288-302Th-GG +	PI149-176Th-GG
t s i	·	۵		Q		Ω		q		
IgE Derived Target Antigenic Site	Amino Acid Sequence	PTIT <u>S</u> IVI <u>C</u> LAPSKG(C)	(SEQ ID NO:56)	(C) VNLIWSRASGKPVNHSTRKEE (C)	(SEQ ID NO:57)	(C) TWSRASGKPVNHSTRKEEKQRNGTLIVTSTLPVGTRDWIEGETYQCRVIHPH	(SEQ ID NO:58)	KTKGSGFFVF		(SEQ ID NO:59)
	Entry No.; Description†	CH3 (354-368) (C) *	$(C_{358} \rightarrow S) (D_{362} \rightarrow C)$	(C) CH3 (370-	390) (C) *	(C) CH3 (373-424)*		CH4 (497-506)		
		31		32		33		34		

* = cyclized peptide

t = amino acid residue numbers from Table 1, SEQ ID No. 1

 Δ = crossreactivity results are for a mixture of "b" and "c" paptides

(C) = cysteine introduced into native sequence for cyclization

C→S = Serine substituted for cysteine residue, D→C = cysteine substituted for aspartic acid residue.

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Table 3

Evaluation of Anti-IgE Antibodies for Inhibition of Histamine Release

5	IgE Antigen Entry No.	IgE Antigen Description (SEQ ID NO)	j	Immunogenic Elements Attached to IgE Antigen	% Inhibition of Histamine Release†
	1	CH2/3 (328-376) (G ₅₅₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:28)	a	KLH	0
10	2	CH2/3 (317-376) (G ₅₅₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:29)	a b	KLH 1,4,9 PALINDROMIC Th-GG-	14% 17% and 0
	5	CH2/3 (328-362) ($G_{558} \rightarrow S$) (SEQ ID NO:32)	a	KLH	0
	6	CH2/3 (317-362) (G ₅₅₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:33)	a	KLH	0
15	7	CH2/3 (313-362) (G ₅₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:34)	a	KLH	6%
	8	CH2/3 (301-362) (G ₅₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:35)	a	KLH	6%
	11	CH2/3 (313-356) (SEQ ID NO:38)	a	KLH	6%
20	15	(C) CH3 (413-435) (C) * (C ₄₁₈ →S) (SEQ ID NO:5)	С	Syn Th(1,2,4)-GG Inv-GG-Syn Th(1,2,4)-GG-	58% [‡] and 71%- ⊕
25	20	(C) CH3 (374-382-(C)-383- 385) * (SEQ ID NO:46)	b	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG	0
	30	CH3 (399-424) (SEQ ID NO:55)	b	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG-	9% and 0
	32	(C)CH3 (370-390)(C)* (SEQ ID NO:57)	b	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th-GG-	0

^{*} Cyclized peptide

- 30 (C) Cysteine introduced into native sequence for cyclization
 - (C→S) Serine substituted for cysteine mesidue
 - ‡ Results are shown for pooled anti-15b and anti-15c IgG's.
 - † Histamine release inhibition by antibodies to peptides, purified from serum collected at week 8, except as otherwise noted by \oplus
 - $oldsymbol{\Theta}$ Histamine release inhibition by antibodies to peptides, callected at week 12.

Table 4A

Representative Peptides of the Invention

IgE-CH3	Description,	
antigen	SEQ ID NO(S) of	Amino acid sequence and
SEQ ID NO	immunostimulatory	SEQ ID NO of peptide
	sednence	
SEQ ID NO:5	Syn Th(1,2,4)-GG-	KKKLITITRIITIITIDGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRAIMRSTTKC
1	SEQ ID NO:9	(SEQ ID NO:14)
SEQ ID NO:5	Inv-GG-Syn	TAKSKKEPSYTATYQFGGKKKI ITITRI ITI ITTIDGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	Th(1,2,4)-GG-	
	SEQ ID NOS:13, 9	(SEQ ID NO:15)
SEQ ID NO:5	CT P11 Th-GG-Syn	TINKPKGYVGKEGGKKKIITITITITIIDGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	-55-7/7/7/111	
	SEQ ID NOS:12, 9	(SEQ ID NO:17)
SEQ ID NO:5	IS(1,4,9 PAL+)LF	ISISBIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	simplified Th-GG-	T RT TR T
	SEQ ID NO:60	
SEO ID NO:5	Inv-IS(1,4,9 PALt)LF	TAKSKKFPSYTATQFGGISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	simplified Th-GG-	TRT TRT
	SEQ ID NOS:13, 60	
		(SEQ ID NO:19)
SEO ID NO:5	(CT P11 Th) -GG-	TINKPKGYVGKEGGISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
L	IS(1,4,9 PALt)LF	T RT TR T
	simplified Th-GG-	
	SEQ ID NOS:12, 60	

Table 4A (continued)

SEQ ID NO:5	(1,4,9 PAL†) Th-GG-	ISEIKGVIVHKIEGIGGCGETYQSRVTHPHI.PRAIMRSTTKC
	SEQ ID NO:10	MI RI IRM IM
		L L V (SEQ ID NO:21)
SEQ ID NO:5	Inv-(1,4,9 PALt) Th-	TAKSKKFPSYTATYQFGGISEIKGVIVHKIEGIGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	GG-SEQ ID NOS:13, 10	MI RI IRM IM
		L L V (SEQ ID NO:22)
SEQ ID NO:5	(CT P11 Th) - (1,4,9	TINKPKGYVGKEGGISEIKGVIVHKIEGIGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	PALt) Th-GG-SEQ ID	MI RI TRM IM
	MOS:12, 10	L L V (SEQ ID NO:23)
SEQ ID NO:5	CTR11Th-GG-IS(1,4,9,	TINKPKGYVGKEGGISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
	PAL() LF simplified	TRT TRT
	700	(SEO ID NO:85)
	SEQ ID NOS: IZ, 60	
SEQ ID NO:5	klh*-KKK-	[klh*]-KKKGETYQSRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKC
SEQ ID NO:8	klh*-KKK-	[klh*]-KKKCGYGYQSIVDRPDFPKPIVRSITKC
SEQ ID NO:8	IS(1,4,9 PAL+)LF	ISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGYGYQSIVDRPDFPKPIVRSIIKC
	simplified Th-GG-	TRT TRT
	SEQ ID NO:60	(SEQ ID NO:24)
SEQ ID NO:8	Syn Th(1,2,4)-GG-	KKKIITITITITIDGGCGYGYQSIVDHPDFPKPIVRSITKC
	SEQ ID NO:9	(SEQ ID NO:25)
SEQ ID NO:6	klh*-KKK-	[klh*]-KKKKGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSIAKC
SEQ ID NO:6	Syn Th(1,2,4)-GG-	KKKIITITRIITTIDGGCGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSIAKC
	SEQ ID NO:9	(SEQ ID NO:26)

Table 4A (continued)

SEO TD NO:6	IS (1, 4, 9 PALt) LF Th-	ISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILFGGCGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSIAKC
N N	GG-SEQ ID NO:11	MT RT TRM TM
		L L V(SEQ ID NO:27)
SEC ID NO:6	SMTPITh- K-Syn Th	KWFKTNAPNGVDEKIRIEKKKKIITITRIITIITTIDEKCGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSIAKC
!	(1,2,3)- K-SEQ ID	(SEQ ID NO:87)
	NOS:86,60	
SEQ ID NO:6	CTP11Th-EK-Syn	TINKPKGYVGKEEKKKKIITITTITITTIDEKCGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSIAKC
	Th(1,2,4)-cK-SEQ ID	(SEQ ID NO:88)
	NOS:12, 9	
SEQ ID NO:6	ArtMVFTh-eK-	ISLIEIRTVIVTRLETVLFEKCGETYYSRVTHPHLPKDIVRSLAKC
·	SEQ ID NO:89	(SEQ ID NO:90)
SEQ ID NO:6	SMTPITh-cK-	KWFKTNAPNGVDEKIRIEKISLTEIRTVIVTRLETVLFEKKGGETYYSRVTHPHLPRDIVRSIA
	ArtMVFTh-eK-	
	SEQ ID NOS:86, 89	KC
		(SEQ ID NO:91)

*klh = keyhole limpet hemocyanin, chemically linked (see Example 1)

|PAL = Palindromic

- 78 -Table 4B

Immunogenicity of Representative Peptide Constructs of the Invention

			OT CIT	e invention		
	SEQ ID NO	e contructs	Species immunized	Site-directed crossreactivity to IgE $(Log_{10} \text{ titer})$	% HR ^c	%HR ^d inhibition
		SEQ ID NO:18	G₽⁴	4.4 ^e	1	96
3	Human IgE	SEQ ID NO:85	GPª	4.2°	3	87
	Target	SEQ ID NO:18	Pigª	4.1 ^e	3	84
		SEQ ID NO:18	Baboon	4.8 ^e	8	53
10		SEQ ID NO:87	GP ^b	3.4 ^f	NT	NT
	Dog IgE Target	SEQ ID NO:88	G₽°	3.2 ^f	NT	NT
		SEQ ID NO:90	GP°	3.2 ^f	NT	NT
		SEQ ID NO:91	GP ^b	3.2 ^f	NT	NT

- Guinea pigs, pigs and baboon were immunized with human IgE peptide constructs at 0, 3 and 6 weeks, with sera collected at 8 wpi for testing by human IgE ELISA and inhibition of HR.
 - Guinea pigs were immunized with dog IgE peptide constructs at 0, 2 and 4 weeks with sera collected at 6 wpi for dog IgE ELISA.
 - Average % HR.
- % HR inhibition = control %HR/control x 100
- GP: Guinea pig
 NT: Not tested

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Table 5
Amino Acid Sequences of
Foreign Pathogen-Derived Th Epitopes

{	Description of Th	SEQ ID NO	Amino Acid Sequences
	MVF ₂₈₈₋₃₀₂ Th	61	LSEIKGVIVHRLEGV
5	MVF ₂₅₈₋₂₇₇ Th	62	GILESRGIKARITHVDTESY
3	' TT ₈₃₀₋₈₄₄ Th	63	KKQYIKANSKFIGITEL
	TT ₉₄₇₋₉₆₆ Th	64	KKFNNFTVSFWLRVPKVSASHL
	PT ₁₄₉₋₁₇₆ Th	65	KKLRRLLYMIYMSGLAVRVHVSKEEQYYDY
	TT ₇₃₋₉₉ Th	66	YDPNYLRTDSDKDRFLQTMVKLFNRIK
l	PT ₁₈₋₄₁ Th	67	GAYARCPNGTRALTVAELRGNAEL
10	HBs ₁₉₋₃₂ Th	68	FFLLTRILTIPQSLD
. 10	HBc ₁₂₀₋₁₄₀ Th	69	VSFGVWIRTPPAYRPPNAPIL
	HBC ₂₁₋₄₀ Th	70	SDFFPSVRDLLDTASALYRE
	HBC ₅₀₋₆₉ Th	71	PHHTALRQAILCWGELMTLA
	TT ₆₁₅₋₆₃₁ Th	72	WVRDIIDDFTNESSQKT
	HIV gp41 Th ₆ (N-)	73	RAGRAILHIPTRIRQGLER
15	HIV gp41 Th ₆ (C-)	74	AVAEGTDRVIEVLQRAGRAIL
ĺ	CT A8 ₁₀₆₋₁₃₀ Th	75	ALNIWDRFDVFTLGATSGYLKGNS
	CT Pll Th	12	TINKPKGYVGKE
	DT1 Th	76	DSETADNLEKTVAALSILPGHG
	DT4 Th	77	EEIVAQSIALSSLMVAQAIPLVGELVDIGFAATNFVESC
	PF Th	78	DIEKKIAKMEKASSVFNVVNS
20	SM Th	79	KWFKTNAPNGVDEKIRI
	TraTl Th	80	GLQGKIADAVKAKG
	TraT4 Th	81	GLAAGLVGMAADAMVEDVN
	TraT6 Th	82	STETGNQHHYQTRVVSNANK
	SMTPITh	86	KWFKTNAPNGVDEKIRI

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- 80 -

Table 6

Amino Acid Sequences of Representative Artificial Th Epitopes and SSAL

			
	Description of Th	SEQ ID NO:	Amino Acid Sequence
	(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC) Th	10	ISEIKGVIVHKIEGI
_			MT RT TRM TM
5			L L V
	Syn Th(1,2,4)	9	KKKIITITRIITIITTID
	IS(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC)LF	60	ISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILF
	simplified Th		T RT TR T
	IS(1,4,9 PALINDROMIC)LF Th	11	ISISEIKGVIVHKIEGILF
10			MT RT TRM TM
			L L V
	ArtMVF Th	89	ISLTEIRTVIVTRLETVLF

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<u>lable /</u>								
Inhibition	of	PCA	Reaction					

		Rat #5		Rat #6		
	IgE Dilution	No Anti-IgE (mm)	Anti-IgE 1:2 (mm)	No Anti-IgE (mm)	Anti-IgE 1:2 (mm)	
5	0	0	0	0	0	
٦	1:496	0	0	4.3	0 .	
	1:248	0	0	7.0	6.0	
	1:124	11	4*	13.0	12.7	

* very pale blue

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CLAIMS

We claim:

- 1. An IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide between about 25 and about 29 amino acids in length containing two cysteine residues separated by about 23 amino acid residues, selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:84, homologous sequences from the epsilon heavy chain of mammalian IgE-CH3, and crossreactive and immunologically functional analogs thereof.
- 2. An IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:84.
- 3. A synthetic peptide of about 50 to about 90 amino acids, which comprises
 - (a) a helper T cell (Th) epitope,
- (b) an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide according to claim 1; and
 - (c) an immunostimulatory invasin domain.

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4. A peptide conjugate comprising a helper T cell epitope sequence (Th) covalently attached to an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide according to claim 1.

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5. A peptide conjugate represented by the formula $(A)_n - (IgE-CH3 \text{ domain antigen}) - (B)_o - (Th)_m - X$

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or

 $\label{eq:charge_energy} (\text{A})_{\,n} - (\text{Th})_{\,m} - (\text{B})_{\,o} - (\text{IgE-CH3 domain antigen}) - X$ wherein

each A is independently an amino acid or a general immunostimulatory sequence;

each B is chosen from the group consisting of amino acids, $-NHCH(X)CH_2SCH_2CO-$, $-NHCH(X)CH_2SCH_2CO(\epsilon-N)Lys-$,

10 -NHCH(X)CH₂S-succinimidyl(ϵ -N)Lys-, and -NHCH(X)CH₂S-(succinimidyl)-;

each Th is independently a sequence of amino acids that constitutes a helper T cell epitope, or an immune enhancing analog or segment thereof;

IgE-CH3 domain antigen represents the sequence of an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide according to claim 1;

X is an amino acid α -COOH or α -CONH₂;

n is from 0 to about 10;

m is from 1 to about 4; and

o is from 0 to about 10.

6. A peptide conjugate represented by the formula $(\text{IgE-CH3 domain antigen}) - (\text{B})_{o} - (\text{Th})_{m} - (\text{A})_{n} - \text{X}$

or

 $(Th)_{m}-(B)_{o}-(IgE-CH3 domain antigen)-(A)_{n}-X$

30 wherein

each A is independently an amino acid or a general immunostimulatory sequence;

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	ea	ch	В	is	chosen	from	the	group	consisting	of	amino
acids	3,	-N	нсн	(X)	CH ₂ SCH ₂	CO-,	-NHC	H(X)CH	₂ SCH ₂ CO (ε-N)	Lys	-,
-NHC	H(X	() C	H ₂ S	-su	ccinimi	.dyl (ε	-N)L	ys-, a	nd -NHCH(X)	CH ₂ S	S -
(suc	cir	im:	idy	1)-	·;						

each Th is independently a sequence of amino acids that constitutes a helper T cell epitope, or an immune enhancing analog or segment thereof;

IgE-CH3 domain antigen represents the sequence of an IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide according to claim 1;

X is an amino acid α -COOH or α -CONH2;

n is from 0 to about 10;

m is from 1 to about 4; and

o is from 0 to about 10.

- 7. A peptide conjugate of any one of claims 4-6 wherein said Th is an SSAL.
- 8. A peptide conjugate of any one of claims 4-6 wherein said IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:84.
- 9. A peptide conjugate of claim 7 wherein said IgECH3 domain antigen peptide has an amino acid sequence
 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID
 NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:84.

10. A peptide conjugate of any one of claims 4-6 wherein said Th has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 9-12 and SEQ ID NOS: 61-82 and 84.

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11. A peptide conjugate of claim 7 wherein said Th has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 9-12 and SEQ ID NOS: 61-82 and 84.

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12. A peptide conjugate of claim 8 wherein said Th has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 9-12 and SEQ ID NOS: 61-82 and 84.

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13. A peptide conjugate of claim 9 wherein said Th has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 9-12 and SEQ ID NOS: 61-82 and 84.

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14. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 14, 15, 17-27, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91.

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least one A is an invasin domain.

A peptide conjugate of claim 5 or 6, wherein at

16. A peptide conjugate of claim 5 or 6 wherein n is 3, and $(A)_3$ is (invasin domain)-Gly-Gly.

17. A peptide conjugate of claim 15 wherein said invasin domain has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13.

5

18. A peptide conjugate of claim 16 wherein said invasin domain has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13.

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19. A peptide conjugate comprising a carrier protein covalently attached to one or more IgE-CH3 domain antigen peptides according to claim 1.

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20. The peptide conjugate of claim 19 wherein the carrier protein is keyhole limpet hemocyanin.

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21. A peptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:14, 15, 26, 90.

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22. A branched polymer comprising a lysine, trilysine, or heptalysine core, covalently attached to two, four, or eight peptide conjugates, respectively, of any one of claims 4-6 or 14.

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23. A polymer comprising one or more peptide conjugates of any one of claims 4-6 or 14, cross-linked by a bifunctional crosslinking agent.

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- 24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an immunologically effective amount of a peptide or peptide conjugate of any one of claims 4-6 or 14, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 25. A pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein said immunologically effective amount of said peptide or peptide conjugate is between about 0.5 μ g and about 1 mg per kilogram body weight per dose.
- 26. A method for inducing anti-IgE antibody production in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition of claim 23.
- 27. A method for inducing anti-IgE antibody production in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal a pharmaceutical composition of claim 24.
- 28. A nucleic acid comprising a sequence which encodes a peptide of any one of claims 1-6.

25

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CONTINUATION-IN-PART APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

Chang Yi Wang, and Alan M. WALFIELD

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGY the specification of which

a. [X] 1	s attached hereto		
b. []	was filed onas application (if applicable	ation Serial Noe).	and was amended on
	PCT FILED APPLICATION	N ENTERING NATIONAL STAG	E
c. [X]	was described and claimed in Interna June 21, 1999and as am	ational Application No. PCT/US99 ended on (if any).	9/13959 filed on
I hereby state that claims, as amende	I have reviewed and understand the of down amendment referred to above	contents of the above-identified spore.	ecification, including the
I acknowledge the with Title 37, Cod	duty to disclose information which i e of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).	s material to the examination of the	is application in accordance
hereby specify the be directed:	e following as the correspondence ac	dress to which all communication	s about this application are
SEND CO		N & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 145 Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10154	
DIRECT (212) 758	TELEPHONE CALLS TO: <u>Maria C</u> -4800	. H. Lin, Esq.	
365(b) of any for	by claim foreign priority benefits und eign application(s) for patent or inve gnating at least one country other tha	entor's certificate or under § 365(a)	of any PCT international

U.S. application no. assigned (For PCT)

identified below such foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or such PCT international application(s) filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date within twelve (12) months before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

[] The declaration.	ne attached 35 U.S	S.C. § 119 claim for prior	ity for the application(s)	listed below forms a part of this
Country/PCT	Application Number	Date of filing (day, month, yr)	Date of issue (day, month, yr)	Priority Claimed
PCT	PCT/US99/139	959 June 21, 19	99	[X] YES [] NO
· ·				[]YES[]NO
[] I hereby cla	im the benefit und	der 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of	any U.S. provisional ap	plication(s) listed below.
Prov	isional Application	on No.	Date of filing (day,	month, yr)
ADDITIO		NTS FOR DIVISIONAL, ERNATIONAL APPLIC		CONTINUATION-IN-PART NG THE U.S.)
I hereby claim to 365(c) of any Po	he benefit under		de § 120 of any United	States application(s) or under §
09/100		June 20, 1998	3 A	Abandoned
US/PCT Applic	cation Serial No.	Filing Date,	Status (pa	tented, pending, abandoned)/ cation no. assigned (For PCT)
US/PCT Applic	ation Serial No.	Filing Date,	Status (pa	tented, pending, abandoned)/

[X] In this continuation-in-part application, insofar as the subject matter of any of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the above listed prior United States or PCT international application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

[]

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or Imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application, to receive the patent, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: John A. Diaz (Reg. No. 19,550), John C. Vassil (Reg. No. 19,098), Alfred P. Ewert (Reg. No. 19,887), David H. Pfeffer (Reg. No. 19,825), Harry C. Marcus (Reg. No. 22,390), Robert E. Paulson (Reg. No. 21,046), Stephen R. Smith (Reg. No. 22,615), Kurt E. Richter (Reg. No. 24,052), J. Robert Dailey (Reg. No. 27,434), Eugene Moroz (Reg. No. 25,237), John F. Sweeney (Reg. No. 27,471), Arnold I. Rady (Reg. No. 26,601), Christopher A. Hughes (Reg. No. 26,914), William S. Feiler (Reg. No. 26,728), Joseph A. Calvaruso (Reg. No. 28,287), James W. Gould (Reg. No. 28,859), Richard C. Komson (Reg. No. 27,913), Israel Blum (Reg. No. 26,710), Bartholomew Verdirame (Reg. No. 28,483), Maria C.H. Lin (reg. No. 29,323), Joseph A. DeGirolamo (Reg. No. 28,595), Michael P. Dougherty (Reg. No. 32,730), Seth J. Atlas (Reg. No. 32,454), Andrew M. Riddles (Reg. No. 31,657), Bruce D. DeRenzi (Reg. No. 33,676), Michael M. Murray (Reg. No. 32,537), Mark J. Abate (Reg. No. 32.527), Alfred L. Haffner, Jr. (Reg. No. 18,919), Harold Haidt (Reg. No. 17,509), John T. Gallagher (Reg. No. 35,516), Steven F. Meyer (Reg. No. 35,613) and Kenneth H. Sonnenfeld (Reg. No. 33,285) of Morgan & Finnegan, L.L.P. whose address is: 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10154; and Edward A. Pennington (Reg. No. 32,588), Michael S. Marcus (Reg. No. 31,727) and John E. Hoel (Reg. No. 26,279) of Morgan & Finnegan, L.L.P., whose address is 1775 Eye Street, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006.

I hereby authorize the U.S. attorneys and/or agents named hereinabove to accept and follow instructions

action to be taken in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorneys and/or agents and me. In the event of a change in the person(s)
from whom instructions may be taken I will so notify the U.S. attorneys and/or agents named hereinabove.
Full name of sole or first inventor Chang Yi Wang
Inventor's signature* date
Residence 47 Snake Hill Road, Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724 NY
Citizenship U.S.A
Post Office Address Same As Above
Full name of second joint inventor, if any Alan M. Walfield
Inventor's signature* Olan M Walfield date
Residence 45 Schiller Avenue, Huntington Station, New York 11746 NY
Citizenship U.S.A.
Post Office Address

- [] ATTACHED IS ADDED PAGE TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR SIGNATURE BY THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT INVENTORS FORM.
- * Before signing this declaration, each person signing must:
 - 1. Review the declaration and verify the correctness of all information therein; and
 - 2. Review the specification and the claims, including any amendments made to the claims.

After the declaration is signed, the specification and claims are not to be altered.

To the inventor(s):

The following are cited in or pertinent to the declaration attached to the accompanying application:

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulation, §1.56

Duty to disclose information material to patentability

- A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and (a) the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is canceled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is canceled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:
 - (1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
 - (2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

Title 35, U.S. Code § 101

Inventions patentable

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Title 35 U.S. Code § 102

Conditions for patentability; novelty and loss of right to patent

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent,
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States, or
 - (c) he has abandoned the invention, or
- (d) the invention was first patented or caused to be patented, or was the subject of an inventor's certificate, by the applicant or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country prior to the date of the application for patent in this country on an application for patent or inventor's certificate filed more than twelve months before the filing of the application in the United States, or
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or
 - (f) he did not himself invent the subject matter sought to be patented, or
- (g) before the applicant's invention thereof the invention was made in this country by another who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed it. In determining priority of invention there shall be considered not only the respective dates of conception and reduction to practice of the invention, but also the reasonable diligence of one who was first to conceive and last to reduce to practice, from a time prior to conception by the other ...

Title 35, U.S. Code § 103

Conditions for patentability; non-obvious subject matter

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Title 35, U.S. Code § 112 (in part)

Specification

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Title 35, U.S. Code, § 119

Benefit of earlier filing date in foreign country; right of priority

An application for patent for an invention filed in this country by any person who has, or whose legal representatives or assigns have, previously regularly filed an application for a patent for the same invention in a foreign country which affords similar privileges in the case of applications filed in the United States or to citizens of the United States, shall have the same effect as the same application would have if filed in this country on the date on which the application for patent for the same invention was first filed in such foreign country, if the application in this country is filed within twelve months from the earliest date on which such foreign application was filed; but no patent shall be granted on any application for patent for an invention which had been patented or described in a printed publication in any country more than one year before the date of the actual filing of the application in this country, or which had been in public use or on sale in this country more than one year prior to such filing.

Title 35, U.S. Code, § 120

Benefit or earlier filing date in the United States

An application for patent for an invention disclosed in the manner provided by the first paragraph of section 112 of this title in an application previously filed in the United States, or as provided by section 363 of this title, which is filed by an inventor or inventors named in the previously filed application shall have the same effect, as to such invention, as though filed on the date of the prior application, if filed before the patenting or abandonment of or termination of proceedings on the first application or an application similarly entitled to the benefit of the filing date of the first application and if it contains or is amended to contain a specific reference to the earlier filed application.

Please read carefully before signing the Declaration attached to the accompanying Application.

If you have any questions, please contact Morgan & Finnegan, L.L.P.

FORM: COMB-DEC.NY

Rev. 1/22/98

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PCT/US99/13959

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
(i) APPLICANT: UNITED BIOMEDICAL INC., et al.
(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: PEPTIDE COMPOSITION AS IMMUNOGEN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGY
(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 91
(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: Morgan & Finnegan
(B) STREET: 345 Park Avenue
(C) CITY: New York
(D) STATE: NY
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 10154-0053
(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: WORD 8.0
(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: To be assigned
(B) FILING DATE: 21-JUNE-1999
(C) CLASSIFICATION:
(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/100,287
(B) FILING DATE: 20-JUN-1998
(C) CLASSIFICATION: 514
(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: MARIA C.H.LIN

(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 29,323

(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 1151-4153PC1

95.

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°o	į)	-	A) TE	ELEPH	ONE:	ATION 212 212-7	2-758	-480		i:			
	(2)	INFO	ORMAT	MOLT	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:1:					
5		((A) I (B) T	LENGT	TH: 3	RACTE 325 a ino a : lir	amino acid						
10		(ii) (ix)	FEA:	CURE:	:	?E: p Y: î			E hun	nan]	IgE		
15		(x) F				1978	3, 4:	L:3-2	25.			nmunol	Rev,
	Val	Cys	Ser	Arg	Asp	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Val	Lys	
20	_	Leu	Gln 15	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gly 20	Gly	Gly	His	Phe	
	Pro 25	Pro		Ile	Gln	Leu 30	Leu	Суѕ	Leu	Val	Ser 35	Gly	
	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Gly 40	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Thr 45	Trp	Leu	Glu	
25	Asp	Gly 50	Gln	Val	Met	Asp	Val 55	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala 60	
	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln	Glu 65	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ser 70	Thr	Gln	
30	Ser	Glu	Leu 75	Thr	Leu	Ser	Gln	Lys 80	His	Trp	Leu	Ser	
	Aen	Ara		Tur	Thr	Cvs	Gln	Val	Thr	Tvr	Gln	Glv	

90 His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp

100

	Ser	Asn 110	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser 115	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg 120
	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 125	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg	Lys 130	Ser	Pro
			135					140		Ala		
5	Lys 145	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu 150	Thr	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ala 155	Ser
	_	_		160					165	Lys		
		170					175			Thr		180
10					185					Glu 190		
			195					200		His		
	205					210				Thr	215	
15				220					225	Phe		
		230					235			Arg		240
20					245					Glu 250		
			255					260		Gln		
	265					270					275	
25	_	_		280					285			Glu
		290					295					Phe 300
					305					310		Ser
30	Gln	Thr	Val 315	Gln	Arg	Ala	Val	Ser 320	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly
	Lys 325				,							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

			(B)	TYPE	E: an	nino	amir acio inear		ids			
5		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE TY	PE:	prot	ein				
		(ix)	FEA (A)			EY: í	ì cha	in o	of do	og Ig	jΕ	
10		(x)	REF	ERENC				al., 282-			genet	ics,
		(xi)	SEÇ	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	EPTIC	on: S	SEQ 1	D NO	0:2:	
	Ala 1	Cys	Ala	Leu	Asn 5	Phe	Ile	Pro	Pro	Thr 10	Val	Lys
15	Leu	Phe	His 15	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asn	Pro 20	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr
	His 25	Thr		Ile	Gln	Leu 30	Leu	Cys	Leu	Ile	Ser 35	Gly
20	Tyr	Val	Pro	Gly 40	Asp	Met	Glu	Val	Ile 45	Trp	Leu	Val
20	Asp	Gly 50	Gln		Ala	Thr	Asn 55	Ile	Phe	Pro	Tyr	Thr 60
	Ala	Pro	Gly	Thr	Lys 65	Glu	Gly	Asn	Val	Thr 70	Ser	Thr
25	His	Ser	Glu 75	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Gln 80	Gly	Glu	Trp	Val
	Ser 85	Gln	Lys	Thr	Tyr ·	Thr 90	Cys	Gln	Gly	Phe	Thr 95	Phe
	Lys	Asp	Glu	Ala 100	Arg	Lys	Cys	Ser	Glu 105	Ser	Asp	Pro
30	Arg	Gly 110	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Leu 115	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro 120
	Leu	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Val 125	His	Lys	Ala	Pro	Lys 130	Ile	Thr
35	Суѕ	Leu	Val 135	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr 140	Met	Glu	Gly	Met

	As	n Leu	Thr	Trp	Tyr		Glu	Ser	Lys	Glu		Val
٥	14	5				150					155	
	As	n Pro	Gly	Pro 160	Leu	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	His 165	Phe	Asn
	Gl	y Thr 170		Thr	Val	Thr	Ser 175	Thr	Leu	Pro	Val	Asn 180
5	Th	r Asn	Asp	Trp	Ile 185	Glu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr 190	Tyr	Cys
	Ar	g Val	Thr 195	His	Pro	His	Leu	Pro 200	Lys	Asp	Ile	Val
	Ar 20	g Ser 5	Ile	Ala	Lys	Ala 210	Pro	Gly	Lys	Arg	Ala 215	Pro
10	Pr	o Asp	Val	Tyr 220	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Pro 225	Glu	Glu	Glu
	Gl	n Gly 230		Lys	Asp	Arg	Val 235	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu 240
	Il	e Gln	Asn	Phe	Phe 245	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ser 250	Val	Gln
15												
	Tr	p Leu	Arg 255		Asp	Ser	Pro	Ile 260	Gln	Thr	Asp	Gln
	Ту 26	r Thr 5	Thr	Thr	Gly	Pro 270	His	Lys	Val	Ser	Gly .275	Ser
20	Ar	g Pro	Ala	Phe 280	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ser	Arg 285	Leu	Glu	Val
	Se	r Arg 290		Asp	Trp	Glu	Gln 295	Lys	Asn	Lys	Phe	Thr 300
	Су	s Gln	Val	Val	His 305	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly 310	Ser	Arg
25												

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 313 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: î chain of rat IgE
- (x) REFERENCE: Steen et al., J Mol Biol, 1984; 177:19-32.
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

5 Ala Arg Pro Val Asn Ile Thr Lys Pro Thr Val Asp Leu Leu His Ser Ser Cys Asp Pro Asn Ala Phe His 15 20 Ser Thr Ile Gln Leu Tyr Cys Phe Val Tyr Gly His 10 30 Ile Gln Asn Asp Val Ser Ile His Trp Leu Met Asp Asp Arg Lys Ile Tyr Asp Thr His Ala Gln Asn Val 55 15 Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Gly Lys Leu Ala Ser Thr Tyr 65 70 Ser Arg Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Gln Gln Trp Met Ser 80 Glu Ser Thr Phe Thr Cys Lys Val Thr Ser Gln Gly 20 Glu Asn Tyr Trp Ala His Thr Arg Arg Cys Ser Asp 100 105 Asp Glu Pro Arg Gly Val Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ile Pro 115 Pro Ser Pro Leu Asp Leu Tyr Glu Asn Gly Thr Pro 25 125 Lys Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Glu Ser Glu 140 Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Trp Val Arg Glu Arg Lys 145 155 150 Lys Ser Ile Gly Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ser Thr Lys 30 165 160 His His Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser Ile Thr Ser Ile Leu

175

Pro Val Asp Ala Lys Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly 190 185

	Tyr	Gln	Cys 195	Arg	Val	Asp	His	Pro 200	His	Phe	Pro	Lys
o	Pro 205	Ile	Val	Arg	Ser	Ile 210	Thr	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly 215	Leu
	Arg	Ser	Ala	Pro 220	Glu	Val	Tyr	Val	Phe 225	Leu	Pro	Pro
5	Glu	Glu 230	Glu	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys 235	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys 240
	Leu	Ile	Gln	Asn	Phe 245	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ile 250	Ser	Val
	Gln	Trp	Leu 255	Gln	Asp	Ser	Lys	Leu 260	Ile	Pro	Lys	Ser
10	Gln 265	His	Ser	Thr	Thr	Thr 270	Pro	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asn 275	Gly
	Ser	Asn	Gln	Arg 280	Phe	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ser 285	Arg	Leu	Glu
	Val	Thr 290	Lys	Ala	Leu	Trp	Thr 295	Gln	Thr	Lys	Gln	Phe 300
15	Thr	Cys	Arg	Val	Ile 305	His	Glu	Ala	Leu	Arg 310	Glu	Pro
	Arg											

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:
- 20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 313 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: î chain of mouse IgE
- 30 (x) REFERENCE: Ishida et al., EMBO, 1982; 1:1117-1123
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

	Val 1	Arg	Pro	Val	Thr	His	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro 10	Pro	Trp
•		Tyr	Ser 15	Ile		Arg	Cys	Asp 20	Pro	Asn	Ala	Phe
	His 25	Ser	Thr	Ile	Gln	Leu 30	Tyr	Суѕ	Phe	Ile	Tyr 35	Gly
5	His	Ile	Leu	Asn 40	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Ser 45	Trp	Leu	Met
	Asp	Asp 50	Arg	Glu	Ile	Thr	Asp 55	Thr	Leu	Ala	Gln	Thr 60
	Val	Leu	Ile	Lys	Glu 65	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ala 70	Ser	Thr
10	Cys	Ser	Lys 75	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Glu 80	Gln	Gln	Trp	Met
	Ser 85	Glu	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr 90	Cys	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser 95	Gln
	Gly	Cys	Asp	Tyr 100	Leu	Ala	His	Thr	Arg 105	Arg	Cys	Pro
15	Asp	His 110	Glu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ala 115	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Leu	11e 120
	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Leu 125	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Asn 130	Gly	Ala
20		Lys	135					140				
- 	Glu 145	Lys	Asn	Val	Asn	Val 150	Thr	Trp	Asn	Gln	Glu 155	Lys
	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val 160	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Trp 165	Tyr	Thr	Lys
25	His	His 170	Asn	Asn	Ala	Thr	Thr 175	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ile 180
	Leu	Pro	Val	Val	Ala 185	Lys	Asp	Trp	Ile	Glu 190	Gly	Tyr
	Gly	Tyr	Gln 195	Cys	Ile	Val	Asp	Arg 200	Pro	Asp	Phe	Pro
30	Lys 205	Pro	Ile	Val	Arg	Ser 210	Ile	Thr	Lys	Thr	Pro 215	Gly
	Gln	Arg	Ser	Ala 220	Pro	Glu	Val	Tyr	Val 225	Phe	Pro	Pro
35	Pro	Glu 230	Glu	Glu	Ser	Glu	Asp 235	Lys	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr 240
1 3												

_	Cys	Leu	Ile	Gln	Asn 245	Phe	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asp 250	Ile	Ser
•	Val	Gln	Trp 255	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Lys 260	Leu	Ile	Ser	Asn
	Ser 265	Gln	His	Ser	Thr	Thr 270	Thr	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ser 275	Asn
5				280					285	Arg		
		290					295			Lys		300
	Thr	Cys	Gln	Val	Ile 305	His	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gln 310	Lys	Pro
10	Arg											
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:5	:			
		(i)					reris					
15							amino acio		ids			
			(D)	TOP	OLOG'	Y: 1:	inea	r				
		(ii) MO:	LECU:	LE T	YPE:	pep	tide				
20		(xi) SE	QUEN	CE D	ESCR:	IPTI(: NC	SEQ	ID N	0:5:	
	Cys 1	Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr 5	Gln	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr 10	His	Pro
25	His	Leu	Pro 15	Arg	Ala	Leu	Met	Arg 20	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys
	Cys 25											
30	(2)	INF	ORMA'	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID !	NO:6	:			
		(i)	SEQ	UENC:	E CH	ARAC'	TERI.	STIC	s:			

(A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

•		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE T	YPE:	pept	cide				
	-	(xi)	SEÇ	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR:	IPTI(ЭИ:	SEQ :	ID NO	0:6:	
	Cys 1	Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr 5	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr	His	Pro
5	His	Leu	Pro 15	Lys	Asp	Ile	Val	Arg 20	Ser	Ile	Ala	Lys
	Cys 25											
10	(2)	INFO	RMAI	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID i	10:7	:			
15		(i)	(A) (B)	LENO TYPE	GTH: E: an	25 a mino	reris amino acio inea	ac:				,
13							pept		SFO '	ID NO	3. 7.	
		(XI)	SE	50 E147	ים פי	LOCK.	re i i	JIV	. وعد	ID NO	3.7.	
20	Cys 1	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr 5	Gln	Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	His	Pro
	His	Phe	Pro 15	Lys	Pro	Ile	Val	Arg 20	Ser	Ile	Thr	Lys
	Cys 25											
25	(2)	INFO	RMA:	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:8	:			
30			(A) (B)	LENO TYPE	GTH: E: an	25 a mino	TERIS amino acio inea:	o ac:				
							pept		SEO	TD NO):8:	

0	Cys Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Ser Ile Val Asp Arg Pro 1 5 10
	Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Thr Leu 15 20
5	Cys 25
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
15	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:
	Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr 1 5 10
20	Ile Ile Thr Ile Asp 15
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
30	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
50	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site(B) LOCATION: 1

•	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"
	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 2 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr"</pre>
5	(b) Olimbic incommittees, and a
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 5
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
10	
10	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 6
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
15	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 10
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr"
•	(ix) FEATURE:
20	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 11
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix) FEATURE:
25	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 12
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu
	(ix) FEATURE:
20	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
30	(B) LOCATION: 14
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

			(B)	LOCAT	'ION:	15					
0			(D)	OTHER	INFO	RMATI	ON:	/note=	"Ile,	Met or	Val"
		(xi)	SEQ	UENCE	DESCR	IPTIO	N: 5	SEQ ID 1	NO:10:		
	-										
	Xaa	Xaa (Glu	Ile Xa	a Xaa	Val :	Ile	Val Xaa	a Xaa	Xaa	
_	1				5			10)		
5	Glu	Xaa :									
			15								
								•			
	(2)	INFO	RMAT.	ION FO	R SEQ	TD NO	0:11	L:			
10		123	~=~**	ENCE C		mmp = cc	T T C (7 .			
				ENCE C							
				LENGTH TYPE:			acı	Las			
				ropolo							
			(D)	101010	01. 1	Incar					
15		(ii)	MOL	ECULE	TYPE:	pept	ide				
		(,				r-r					
		(ix)	FEA!	TURE:							
			(A)	NAME/	KEY:	Modif:	ied-	-site			
			(B)	LOCAT	ION:	3					
20			(D)	OTHER	INFO	RMATIO	: NC	/note=	"Ile,	Met or	Leu"
		(ix)	FEA:	rure:							
				NAME/			ied-	-site			
				LOCAT							
25			(D)	OTHER	INFO	RMATIO	: NC	/note=	"Ser	or Thr"	
		, ,									
		(lx)		TURE:	terra -	Na aldei					
				NAME/ LOCAT			ıea-	-site			
							~NI •	/note=	HT	7 II	
30			(0)	OTHER	INE O	******** T (J14 :	/110CE=	rys (or wid	
JU		(ix)	FEA	TURE:							
		·=/		NAME/	KEY:	Modifi	ied-	-site			
				LOCAT							
							ON:	/note=	"Glv o	or Thr"	
									4		

•	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 12 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr"</pre>
5	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 13 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"</pre>
10	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 14 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"</pre>
15	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 16 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly Or Thr"</pre>
20	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 17 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Val"</pre>
25	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11: . Ile Ser Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa 1 5 10 Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Leu Phe 15
30	 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
· 0	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:
	Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 1 5 10
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
15	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:
	Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala 1 5 10 Thr Tyr Gln Phe
20	15
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
25	(B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
30	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:
	Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr 1 5 10
35	Ile Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr 15 20

٥	Tyr 25	Gln	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr 30	His	Pro	His	Leu	Pro 35	Arg
	Ala -	Leu	Met	Arg 40	Ser	Thr	Thr	Lys	Cys 45			
5	(2)	INFO)RMA	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:1	ō:			
		(i)	(A) (B)	LENO TYP	E CHA GTH: E: an OLOGY	63 a nino	amino acio	ac:				
10					CE DE				SEQ :	ID NO	D:15	:
15	Thr	Ala	Lys	Ser	Lys 5	Lys	Phe	Pro	Ser	Tyr 10	Thr	Ala
		Tyr	Gln 15	Phe		Gly	Lys	Lys 20	Lys	Ile	Ile	Thr
20	Ile 25	Thr	Arg	Ile	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ile 35	Asp
20		Gly	Cys	Gly 40		Thr	Tyr	Gln	Ser 45	Arg	Val	Thr
	His	Pro 50	His	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala 55		Met	Arg	Ser	Thr 60
25	Thr	Lys	Суѕ				-					
	(2)	INF	ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:1	6:			
30		(i)	(A)	LEN TYF	E CH IGTH: PE: a	6 a minc	mino aci	aci d				

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16: Pro Pro Xaa Pro Xaa Pro 1 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17: 5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 59 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 10 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17: Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 15 5 Gly Gly Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly 30 25 Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu 20 45 40 Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys 55 50 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18: 25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 4

			(D)	OTH	ER I	NFOR	MATI	ON:	/not	e= '	'Ser	or	Thr"
•		(ix)											
	_		•			EY: M		ied-	site				
						ON: 7				_			
			(D)	OTH:	ER I	INFOR	ITAM	ON:	/not	e= '	'Lys	or	Arg"
5		(ix)											
						EY: M		ied-	site				
						ON: 8						_	m: #
			(D)	OTH	ER I	INFOF	TAM	ON:	/not	e= '	'GLy	Or	Thr"
10		(ix)											
						EY: N		ied-	site				
						ON: 1							
			(D)	OTH	ER :	INFOF	TAM	ON:	/not	e= '	"His	Or	Thr"
		(ix)		TURE									
15			(A)	NAM	E/K	EY: N	1odif	ied-	site				
•						ON: 1							
			(D)	OTH	ER	INFO	RMATI	ON:	/not	e=	"Lys	or	Arg"
		(ix)	FEA	TURE	:								
20			(A)	NAM	IE/K	EY: N	Modif	ied-	site	:			
						ON:							
			(D)	OTH	ER	INFO	RMATI	ON:	/not	:e=	"Gly	Or	Thr"
		(xi)	SEÇ	UENC	E D	ESCR:	IPTIC	on: s	SEQ I	D N	0:18	:	
25	T 1 -	0	T 3 -	V	C1	Ile	V	Vaa	17 a 1	Tla	₩=1	Хa	a
	11e	ser	lle	Add	5		Aaa	Add	Vai	10		Λu	u
	_				J								
	Xaa	Ile	Glu	Xaa	Ile	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gl	u
			15					20					
30	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr	His	Pro	His			0
	25					30					35)	
	Arg	Ala	Leu		Arg	Ser	Thr	Thr		Cys			
				40					45				
25	(2)	INFO	ORMAI	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:1	9:				
35													

0	(i) S	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
	(.	(A) LENGTH: 63 amino acids
	((B) TYPE: amino acid
-	((D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	(ii)	MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(ix)	FEATURE:
		(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
		(B) LOCATION: 21
		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr"
10	(iv)	FEATURE:
		(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
		(B) LOCATION: 24
		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
15	(ix)	FEATURE:
	-	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
		(B) LOCATION: 25
,		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly Or Thr"
20	(iv)	FEATURE:
20	(±A)	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
		(B) LOCATION: 29
		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His Or Thr"
	(ix)	FEATURE:
25	(=,	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
		(B) LOCATION: 30
		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix)	FEATURE:
30		(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- -		(B) LOCATION: 33
		(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly Or Thr"
	(xi) SF	EQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:
	,,	~

0	Thr Ala 1	Lys Ser	Lys Ly 5	s Phe	Pro	Ser	Tyr 10	Thr	Ala	
	Thr Gln	Phe Gly		e Ser	Ile 20	Xaa	Glu	Ile	Xaa	
	Xaa Val 25	Ile Val		a Ile O	Glu	Xaa	Ile	Leu 35	Phe	
5	Gly Gly	Cys Gly 40	Glu Th	r Tyr	Gln	Ser 45	Arg	Val	Thr	
	His Pro 50	His Leu	Pro Ar	g Ala 55	Leu	Met	Arg	Ser	Thr 60	
	Thr Lys	Cys								
10	(2) INFO	RMATION	FOR SE	Q ID I	NO:20):				
15	(EQUENCE A) LENGT B) TYPE: D) TOPOI	TH: 60 : amino	amino acid						
	(ii)	MOLECULE	E TYPE:	pept:	ide					
20	(ix)	FEATURE: (A) NAME (B) LOCA (D) OTHE	E/KEY: ATION:	18			e= "S	Ser d	or Thr	. ''
25	(ix)	FEATURE: (A) NAME (B) LOCF (D) OTHE	E/KEY: ATION:	21			e= "I	lys (or Arç	; "
	(ix)	FEATURE:								
30		(A) NAME (B) LOCA (D) OTHE	ATION:	22			e= "C	Sly o	or Thr	. 11
	•	FEATURE:		Madie:	سيا					
35		(A) NAME (B) LOCA			rea-s	irce				

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr" (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 27 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg" 5 (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20: 10 Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 1 Gly Gly Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile 15 15 Val Xaa Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys 30 Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His 40 45 Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys 55 50 20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: 25 (A) LENGTH: 42 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide 30 (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 1 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"

	(ix) FEATURE:
0	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 2
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
5	(B) LOCATION: 5
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
10	(B) LOCATION: 6
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 10
15	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 11
20	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 12
25	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 14
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
30	
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 15
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Val"

	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:
0	(AI) DIGUINOI DI I
	Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Xaa
	1 5 10
	Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser 15 20
_	Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met
5	25 30 35
	Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys 40
10	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
	(A) LENGTH: 60 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid
	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
15	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
20	(B) LOCATION: 19
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu'
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
25	(B) LOCATION: 20
دع	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 23
30	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 24

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(ix) FEATURE:

	(B) LOCATION: 28	
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr"	
	(ix) FEATURE:	
5	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site	
	(B) LOCATION: 29	
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"	
	(ix) FEATURE:	
10	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site	
10	(B) LOCATION: 30	
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"	
15	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site</pre>	
	(B) LOCATION: 32	
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"	
	(b) Olimic Information, 1000 (a., or the	
	(ix) FEATURE:	
20	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site	
20	(B) LOCATION: 33	
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Val"	•
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:	
25	Thr Ala Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Tyr Thr Ala	
	1 5 10	
	Thr Tyr Gln Phe Gly Gly Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa	
	15 20	
	Val Ile Val Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys	
30	25 30 35	
	Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His 40 45	
	Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys 50 55 60	
	33	
35		

٥	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 56 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	(b) TOPOLOGI: IIMeal
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
10	(B) LOCATION: 15
	D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 16
15	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 19
20	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 20
25	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 24
30	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr"
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 25
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: '/note= "Lys or Arg"
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

	(ix) FEATURE:
•	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 26
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met or Leu"
	(ix) FEATURE:
5	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
3	(B) LOCATION: 28 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr"
	(b) OTHER INTORPHITON. THOSE STY OF THE
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
10	(B) LOCATION: 29
10	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ile, Met, or Val"
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:
	The The Tree Day Lord Clar How Wal Clar Lan Clar
15	Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 1 5 10
	1 5 10 Gly Gly Xaa Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa
	15 20
	Xaa Xaa Glu Xaa Xaa Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr
	25 30 35
20	Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala
	40 45
	Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys
	50 55
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:
25	
-	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
	(A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid
	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
30	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(II) IIIIII) IIII I IIOMEEEM DEG

(B) LOCATION: 4

		(D)	OTHER	INF	ORMA	MOITA	1: /:	note=	= "S€	er o	r Thr"
•	(ix)	FEA	TURE:								
		(A)	NAME/	KEY:	Mod	difie	ed-s	ite			
		(B)	LOCAT	ION:	7						
		(D)	OTHER	INF	ORMA	OITA	1: /:	note=	= "L	ys o	r Arg"
5	(ix)	FEA	TURE:								
		(A)	NAME/	KEY:	Mod	difie	ed-s	ite			
		(B)	LOCAT	ION:	8						
		(D)	OTHER	INF	ORMA	ATION	V: /:	note=	= "G	Ly o	r Thr"
10	(ix)	FEA	TURE:								
10		(A)	NAME/	KEY:	Mod	difie	ed-s	ite			
		(B)	LOCAT	ION:	12						
		(D)	OTHER	INF	'ORM <i>I</i>	MOIT	V: /:	note=	= "Hi	is o	r Thr"
	(ix)	FEA	TURE:								
15		(A)	NAME/	KEY:	Mod	difie	ed-s	ite			
		(B)	LOCAT	ION:	13						
		(D)	OTHER	INF	ORM	MOIT!	1: /:	note=	= "Ly	ys o	r Arg"
	(ix)	FEA	TURE:								
20			NAME/	KEY:	Mod	difie	ed-si	ite			
20		(B)	LOCAT	ION:	16						
		(D)	OTHER	INF	ORM	OITA	1: /:	note=	= "G	ly o	r Thr"
	(xi)	SEQ	UENCE	DES	CRI	OITS	N: S	EQ II	O NO	:24:	
25	Ile Ser	. Tla	V 22	C1.,	Tlo	V	٧aa	17 n l	T10	17-1	V
	1	TTE	Add '	G1u 5	116	naa	лаа	vai	10	Val	Add
	Xaa Ile			Ile	Leu	Phe	_	Gly	Cys	Gly	Tyr
		15					20				
30	Gly Tyr	Gln	Ser	Ile		Asp	His	Pro	Asp		Pro
	25			_	30			_	_	35	
	Lys Pro	Ile	Val .	Arg	Ser	Ile	Thr	Lys 45	Cys		
			40					ر یہ			

(2)	INFORMATION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:25:		
	•						

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:
- 20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide 25
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr

1 5 10

Ile Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu Thr

15 20

Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys 25 30 35

Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys
40 45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

10

5

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- (B) LOCATION: 1
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Met or Leu"

15

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- (B) LOCATION: 2
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"

20

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- (B) LOCATION: 7
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Arg"

25

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- (B) LOCATION: 8
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"

(ix) FEATURE:

30 (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 12

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 13 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Arg" (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 14 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Met or Leu" 5 (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 16 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr" 10 (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 17 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Met or Val" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27: 15 Ile Ser Ile Ser Glu Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Val His 10 1 5 Lys Ile Glu Gly Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys Gly Glu 15 20 20 Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro 35 25 30 Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 45 40 25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 49 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid 30 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

•	Cys 1		Asp	Ser	Asn 5		Arg	Gly	Val	Ser 10		Туг
	Leu	Ser	Arg 15		Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 20		Phe	Ile	Arc
5	Lys 25		Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr 30	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Asp 35	
	Ala	Pro	Ser	Lys 40	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu 45	Thr	Trp	Ser
	Arg											
10	(2)	INF	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:2	9:			
15			(B)	LENG TYPI	GTH: E: an	60 a mino Y: 1:	amino acio inea:	o ac: d r				
4		(xi)) SE(QUEN	CE DI	ESCRI	 [PTI	ON: S	SEQ I	ED NO	D:29:	:
20	Gln 1	Gly	His	Thr	Phe 5	Glu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys 10	Lys	Cys
	Ala	Asp	Ser 15	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 20	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu
25	Ser 25	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe 30	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg 35	Lys
	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile 40	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val	Val 45	Asp	Leu	Ala
	Pro	Ser 50	Lys	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn 55	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ser	Arg 60
30												
	(2)	INFO	RMAI	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:30):			

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 64 amino acids

٥					E: ai							
	-	(ii) MO:	LECU:	LE T	YPE:	pep	tide				
		(xi)	SEQ	UENC	E DE:	SCRI	PTIO	N: S	EQ II	D NO	:30:	
5	Gln 1	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gln 5	Gly	His	Thr	Phe	Glu 10	Asp	Ser
	Thr	Lys	Lys 15	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ser	Aŝn 20	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val
10	Ser 25	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg 30	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 35	Leu
10	Phe	Ile	Arg	Lys 40	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val
	Val	Asp 50	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Lys 55	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu 60
15	Thr	Trp	Ser	Arg								
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO: 3	1:			
		(i)			E CHA							
20			(B)	TYPI	E: ar	nino	acio	d				
		(ii)	MO]	LECUI	LE TY	PE:	pept	tide				
25		(xi)	SE	QUENC	CE DE	ESCR	[PTIC	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	0:31:	:
	Gln 1	Lys	His	Trp	Leu 5	Ser	Asp	Arg	Thr	Tyr 10	Thr	Ser
	Gln	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Gly	His	Thr 20	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ser
30	Thr 25	Lys	Lys	Cys	Ala	Asp 30	Ser	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly 35	Val
	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp	Leu

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val

•	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala	Pro 65	Ser	ьуs	GIY	Tnr	70	Asn	Let
	Thr	Trp	Ser 75	Arg								
	(2)	INF	ORMA!	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:32	2:			
5		(i)	(A) (B)	LENG TYPI	GTH: E: ar	35 a	TERIS amino acio inear	ac:				
10		(ii)	MO]	LECUI	LE TY	YPE:	pept	ide				
		(xi)) SE(QUEN	CE DE	ESCRI	IPTIC	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	0:32:	•
	Cys 1	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asn 5	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser 10	Ala	Tyr
15	Leu	Ser	Arg 15	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 20	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg
	Lys 25	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr 30	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Asp 35	
20	(2)	INFO	ORMA!	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:3	3:			
		(i)					reris					
							amino acio		ıas			
25			(D)	TOP	OLOGY	7: li	inear	<u>-</u>				
		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE TY	PE:	pept	ide				
		(xi)) SE(QUEN	CE DE	ESCRI	IPTIC	on: s	SEQ :	ID N	D:33:	•
30	Gln 1	Gly	His	Thr	Phe 5	Glu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys 10	Lys	Cys
	Ala	Asp	Ser 15	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 20	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu

•	Ser 25	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe 30	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg 35	Lys
	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile 40	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val	Val 45	Asp		
5	(2)	INFO	ORMAT	поп	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:34	4:			
		(i)	(A) (B)	LENG TYPE	E CHAGTH: E: ar	50 a	amino acio	ac:				
10					LE TY		-		SEQ I	ID NO	D:34:	:
15	Gln 1	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gln 5	Gly	His	Thr	Phe	Glu 10	Asp	Ser
	Thr	Lys	Lys 15	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asn 20	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val
20	Ser 25	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg 30	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 35	Leu
	Phe	Ile	Arg	Lys 40	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile	Thr 45	Ser	Leu	Val
	Val	Asp 50										
25	(2)	TNFC	ר ב א פר	יו חוי	FOR	SFO	א מד	IO•35	. .			
30	(2)		SEQU (A) (B)	JENCE LENG TYPE	CHA TH:	ARACI 62 a	TERIS amino acid	STICS aci	S:			
		(ii)			LOGY E TY							

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

		(xi)	SEÇ	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	PTIC	on: S	SEQ I	ED NO	35:	:
0	Gln 1	Lys	His	Trp	Leu 5	Ser	Asp	Arg	Thr	Tyr 10	Thr	Ser
	Gln	Val	Thr 15	Tyr	Gln	Gly	His	Thr 20	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ser
5	Thr 25	Lys	Lys	Cys	Ala	Asp 30	Ser	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly 35	Val
	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu 40	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro 45	Phe	Asp	Leu
	Phe	Ile 50	Arg	Lys	Ser	Pro	Thr 55	Ile	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val 60
10	Val	Asp										
	(2)	INFO	ORMA!	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO:36	5:			
15		(i)	(A) (B)	LENO TYPI		29 a mino	amino acio					
		(ii)) MOI	LECU	LE TY	PE:	pep	tide				
20		(xi)) SE	QUEN	CE DE	ESCRI	[PTI	on:	SEQ :	ID N	D:36	:
	Cys 1	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asn 5	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser 10	Ala	Tyr
25	Leu	Ser	Arg 15	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 20	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg
	Lys 25	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile						٠	
30	(2)	INF	'AMAC	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID :	NO:3	7:			
		(i)	(A)	LEN	GTH:	40	amin	STIC	ids			

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

•		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE T	YPE:	pept	tide				
	-	(xi)	SE	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR:	PTI	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	D:37:	:
	Gln 1	Gly	His	Thr	Phe 5	Glu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys 10	Lys	Cys
5	Ala	Asp	Ser 15	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 20	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu
	Ser 25	Arg	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe 30	Asp	Leu	Phe	Ile	Arg 35	Lys
10	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile 40								
	(2)	INFO	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	I DI	10:38	3:			
15		(i)	(A) (B)	LENG TYPE	STH: E: ar		amino acio					
		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE T	YPE:	pept	tide				
20		(xi)	SEQ	QUENC	CE DI	ESCR	PTIC	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	D:38:	:
	Gln 1	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gln 5	Gly	His	Thr	Phe	Glu 10	Asp	Ser
25	Thr	Lys	Lys 15	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asn 20	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val
	Ser 25	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg 30	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Asp 35	Leu
80	Phe	Ile	Arg	Lys 40	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ile				
	(2)	INFO	ORMA!	rion	FOR	SEQ	IDÎ	10:39	9:			
		(i)						STICS				
. =			(A)	LEN(JIH:	26 8	amıno	o ac	Las			

(B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39: 5 Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val 30 10 Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu 45 Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile 50 55 15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 76 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid 20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40: 25 Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr Tyr Thr Cys 1 5 10 Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Thr Phe Glu Asp Ser 30 Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Arg Gly Val 25 30 35 Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu

Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val

55

60

50

Val Asp Leu Ala Pro Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu

•	65	70
	Thr Trp Ser Arg 75	
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:	41:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTI(A) LENGTH: 10 amino a(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
10	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptid	e
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION:	SEQ ID NO:41:
15	Cys Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Le 1 5	u Thr Cys 10
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:	42:
20	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTI(A) LENGTH: 45 amino a(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptid	e
25	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION:	SEQ ID NO:42:
	Gln Lys His Trp Leu Ser Asp Ar 1 5	g Thr Tyr Thr Cys 10
30	Gln Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly His Th 15 2	0
	Thr Lys Lys Cys Ala Asp Ser As 25 30 Sor Ala Tur Lou Sor Are Bro So	35
	Ser Ala Tyr Leu Ser Arg Pro Se 40	45
35		

	(2)	INFO	RMAT	ION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:43	:			
5	-		(A) (B)	LENC TYPE		34 a	minc acid					
		(ii)	MOL	ECUI	LE TY	PE:	pept	ide				
		(xi)	SEÇ	UENC	CE DE	SCRI	PTIC	on: S	EQ I	D NC):43:	
10	Cys 1	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gly 5	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ser
	Arg	Ala	Ser 15	Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Asn 20	His	Ser	Thr	Arg
15	Lys 25	Glu	Glu	Lys	Gln	Arg 30	Asn	Gly	Thr	Cys		
	(2)	INFO	RMAI	CION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:44	1:			
20		(i)	(A) (B)	LENG TYP		33 a mino	amino acio					
25					LE T							
		(xi)	SEÇ	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR:	IPTI(ON: S	SEQ :	ID N):44	:
	Cys 1	Pro	Val	Gly	Thr	Arg	Asp	Trp	Ile	Glu 10	Gly	Glu
30	Thr	Tyr	Gln 15	Cys	Arg	Val	Thr	His 20	Pro	His	Leu	Pro
	Arg	Ala	Leu	Met	Arg	Ser	Thr	Thr	Cys			

	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:
	-	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5		(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
		(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:
10	Ser 1	Thr Thr Lys Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Val 5 10
	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:
15		(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
20		<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:</pre>
	Cys 1	Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys Asn His Ser 5 10
25		
	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:
30		(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
		(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
35		(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

• •	1	Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg 5 10 Ser Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys 15
5	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:
10		(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
15		<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:</pre>
	Cys 1	Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Cys 5 10
20	(2)	<pre>INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid</pre>
25		(D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:
30	1	Pro Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile Glu Gly 5 10 Pro Cys 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

۰	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:
	Cys Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly Thr Leu Thr 1 5 10
10	Val Thr Ser Cys 15
15	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
20	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:</pre>
25	Lys Glu Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Gly 1 5
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:
30	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

•	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:
	Cys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Pro Val Cys 1 5 10
5	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:</pre>
15	Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro 1 5 10 Ser Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Cys 15 20
20	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
<i>.</i>	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
30	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54: Pro Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro 1 5 10
	Ser Lys Gly Thr

۰	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:
5	-	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
		(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
		(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:
10	Thr 1	Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Asp Trp Ile
	Glu	Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gln Cys Arg Val Thr His Pro
15	His 25	
	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:
20		(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
		(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
25		(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:
	1	Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Pro 5 10
30	Ser	Lys Gly Cys 15
	(2)	INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:
		(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 23 amino acids

•					LOGY							
	-	(ii)	MOI	LECUI	E TY	PE:	pept	ide				
•		(xi)	SEÇ	QUENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIC	on: S	SEQ I	D NC	57:	
5	Cys 1	Val	Asn	Leu	Thr 5	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ala	Ser 10	Gly	Lys
	Pro	Val	Asn 15	His	Ser	Thr	Arg	Lys 20	Glu	Glu	Cys	
10												
	(2)	INFO	RMAI	NOI	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:58	3:			
		(i)	(A)	LENC	STH:	53 a	amino	STICS aci				
15					E: an DLOGY							
		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE TY	PE:	pept	cide				
		(xi)	SE	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	[PTI	on: S	SEQ I	ID NO	58:	•
20	Cys 1	Thr	Trp	Ser	Arg 5	Ala	Ser	Gly	Lys	Pro 10	Val	Asn
	His	Ser	Thr	Arg	Lys	Glu	Glu	Lys 20	Gln	Arg	Asn	Gly
25	Thr 25	Leu	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser 30	Thr	Leu	Pro	Val	Gly 35	Thr
	Arg	Asp	Trp	Ile 40	Glu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Tyr 45	Gln	Cys	Arg
30	Val	Thr 50	His	Pro	His							
	(2)	INF	ORMA'	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:5	9:			

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59: 5 Lys Thr Lys Gly Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Phe 5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:60: 10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 4 20 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Ser or Thr" (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 7 25 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg" (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 8 30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr" (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

. (B) LOCATION: 12

	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "His or Thr
٥	
	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site</pre>
	(B) LOCATION: 13
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Lys or Arg
	•
5	(ix) FEATURE:
	(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
	(B) LOCATION: 16
	(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Gly or Thr
10	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:60:
	Ile Ser Ile Xaa Glu Ile Xaa Xaa Val Ile Val Xaa
	1 5 10
	Xaa Ile Glu Xaa Ile Leu Phe
15	15
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:61:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
	(A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid
20	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(0, 00000000000000000000000000000000000
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:61:
25	
	Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Val His Arg Leu
	1 5 10
	Glu Gly Val
	15
30	(0)
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:62:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
	(A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid
35	

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:62: 5 Gly Ile Leu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Thr His Val Asp Thr Glu Ser Tyr 15 20 10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:63: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 17 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid 15 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:63: 20 Lys Lys Gln Tyr Ile Lys Ala Asn Ser Lys Phe Ile 1 10 Gly Ile Thr Glu Leu 15 25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:64:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(A) LENGTH: 22 amino acids

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

		(xi)	SE	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR	IPTIC	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	0:64	:
	Lys 1	Lys	Phe	Asn	Asn 5	Phe	Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Trp	Leu
		Val	Pro 15	Lys	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser 20	His	Leu		
5												
	(2)	INFO	ORMA?	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO: 65	5:			
		(i)			E CHA							
10			(B)	TYPE	E: ar	nino	acio	d				
		(ii)	MOI	LECUI	LE T	PE:	pept	ide				
15		(xi)	SEÇ	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	IPTIC	on: S	SEQ :	ID NO	D: 65	:
	Lys 1	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg 5	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Met	Ile 10	Tyr	Met
	Ser	Gly	Leu 15	Ala	Val	Arg	Val	His 20	Val	Ser	Lys	Glu
20	Glu 25	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Tyr 30						
	(2)	INFO	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO: 60	5:			
25		(i)	(A) (B)	LENG TYPE	E CHA GTH: E: an OLOGY	27 a	amino acio	ac:				
30		(ii)	MO	LECUI	LE TY	PE:	pept	tide				
		(xi)	SE	QUENC	CE DE	ESCR	IPTIC	on: s	SEQ :	ID NO	0:66	•
	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Lys

	Asp	Arg	Phe 15	Leu	Gln	Thr	Met	Val 20	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn
0	Arg 25	Ile	Lys									
	(2)	INFO	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:6	7 :			
5		(i)	SEQU				reris amino					
			(B)	TYPI	E: ar	nino	acio inea:	Ė	Lus			
10		(ii)) MOI	LECU:	LE T	YPE:	pept	tide				
		(xi) SE(QUEN	CE DI	ESCR:	IPTIO	ON:	SEQ :	ID NO	0:67	:
	Gly 1	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Arg 5	Cys	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Arg	Ala
15	Leu	Thr	Val 15	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Gly 20	Asn	Ala	Glu	Leu
	(2)	TNF	ORMA'	TTON	FOR	SEO	ID I	NO: 6	8:			
20	(2)		SEQI (A) (B)	UENC LEN TYP	E CHA GTH: E: an	ARAC' 15 mino		STIC: o ac: d	s:			
25		(ii) MO	LECU:	LE T	YPE:	pep	tide				
		(xi) SE	QUEN	CE. D	ESCR	IPTI	ON:	SEQ	ID N	0:68	:
30	1		Leu Asp 15		Thr 5	Arg	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ile 10		Gln
	(2)	INF	ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:6	9:			

۰	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:69:</pre>
	()
	Val Ser Phe Gly Val Trp Ile Arg Thr Pro Pro Ala 1 5 10
10	Tyr Arg Pro Pro Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu 15 20
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:70:
15	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
20	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:70:
	Ser Asp Phe Phe Pro Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Leu Asp 1 5 10
25	Thr Ala Ser Ala Leu Tyr Arg Glu 15 20
30	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:71:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid
	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:71:
	Pro His His Thr Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Ile Leu Cys 1 5 10
5	Trp Gly Glu Leu Met Thr Leu Ala 15 20
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:72:
10	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 17 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
15	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:72:
	Trp Val Arg Asp Ile Ile Asp Asp Phe Thr Asn Glu 1 5 10
20	Ser Ser Gln Lys Thr 15
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:73:
25	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids
	(B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
30	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
30	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:73:</pre>
30	

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Ile Arg Gln Gly Leu Glu Arg
15
```

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:74:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- 10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:74:

Ala Val Ala Glu Gly Thr Asp Arg Val Ile Glu Val
1 5 10

- Leu Gln Arg Ala Gly Arg Ala Ile Leu 15 20
 - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:75:
- 20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide 25
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:75:

Ala Leu Asn Ile Trp Asp Arg Phe Asp Val Phe Ser 1 5 10

Thr Leu Gly Ala Thr Ser Gly Tyr Leu Lys Gly Asn
15 20

Ser

	(2)	INFOF	RMATIO	N FOR	SEQ	ID I	10:76):			
•	-	- (EQUEN A) LE B) TY D) TO	NGTH: PE: a	22 a	amino acio	aci i				
5		(ii)	MOLEC	ULE T	YPE:	pept	cide				
		(xi)	SEQUE	NCE D	ESCRI	[PTI(on: S	SEQ 1	D NC):76:	
	Asp	Ser G	Slu Th	r Ala 5	Asp	Asn	Leu	Glu	Lys 10	Thr	Val
10	_	Ala I	eu Se 15		Leu	Pro	Gly 20	His			
15	(2)		RMATIO								
			SEQUEN (A) LE								
			(B) TY								
			(D) TC	POLOG	Y: 1:	inea	r				
20		(ii)	MOLEC	ULE T	YPE:	pep	tide				
		(xi)	SEQUE	NCE D	ESCR:	IPTI	: NC	SEQ :	ID NO	D:77:	:
25	Glu 1	Glu I	Ile Va	l Ala 5		Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu 10	Ser	Ser
	Leu	Met ⁷	Val Al 15	a Gln	Ala	Ile	Pro 20	Leu	Val	Gly	Gli
,	Leu 25	Val A	Asp Il	e Gly	Phe 30	Ala		Thr	Asn	Phe 35	Va]
30	Glu	Ser (Cys								
·	(2)	INFO	RMATIC	N FOR	. SEQ	ID	NO:7	8:			
		(i)	SEQUEN	ICE CH	ARAC	TERI	STIC	s:			

(A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:78: 5 Asp Ile Glu Lys Lys Ile Ala Lys Met Glu Lys Ala 1 Ser Ser Val Phe Asn Val Val Asn Ser 15 20 10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:79: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 17 amino acids 15 (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:79: 20 Lys Trp Phe Lys Thr Asn Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Asp 1 10 Glu Lys Ile Arg Ile 25 15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:80: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: 30 (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:80:
         Gly Leu Gln Gly Lys Ile Ala Asp Ala Val Lys Ala
                                               10
                           5
          1
         Lys Gly
 5
         (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:81:
             (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
                 (A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids
                 (B) TYPE: amino acid
10
                 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
             (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
             (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:81:
15
         Gly Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Gly Met Ala Ala Asp
                                               10
           1
                           5
         Ala Met Val Glu Asp Val Asn
                  15
20
         (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:82:
             (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
                 (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
                 (B) TYPE: amino acid
25
                 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
             (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
             (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:82:
30
         Ser Thr Glu Thr Gly Asn Gln His His Tyr Gln Thr
                                               10
         Arg Val Val Ser Asn Ala Asn Lys
                  15
                                       20
```

•	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:83:
5	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
3	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:83:
10	Cys Pro Ser Pro Phe Asp Leu Phe Ile Arg Lys Ser 1 5 10
	Pro Thr Cys 15
15	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:84:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid
20	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:84:
25	Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Val Ser His Pro
-	Asp Leu Pro Arg Glu Val Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys 15 20
30	Cys 25
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:85:

•	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 60 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 18 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"</pre>
10	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 21 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Arg"</pre>
15	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 22 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"</pre>
20	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 26 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"</pre>
25	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 27 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Arg"</pre>
30	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site (B) LOCATION: 30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Thr"</pre>
T.	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:85: hr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 1 5 10

Gly Gly Ile Ser Ile Ser Glu Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Val His Lys Ile Glu Gly Ile Leu Phe Gly Gly Cys 30 25 Gly Gly Thr Tyr Gln Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Arg Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys 5 60 55 50 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:86: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 17 amino acids 10 (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide 15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:86: Lys Trp Phe Lys Thr Asn Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Asp 10 1 Glu Lys Ile Arg Ile 15 20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:87: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 62 amino acids 25 (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:87: 30 Lys Trp Phe Lys Thr Asn Ala Pro Asn Gly Val Asp 5 Glu Lys Ile Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr 20 15

Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile Thr Ile Ile Thr Yhr Ile Asp 30 Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His 40 Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala 55 Lys Cys

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:88:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 57 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:88:

Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu 5 10 Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ile 15 20 Thr Ile Ile Thr Tyr Ile Asp Lys Cys Gly Glu Thr 30 Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys

25

20

50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:89:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30

(A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:89: Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Val Thr 10 Arg Leu Glu Thr Val Leu Phe 15 5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:90: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid 10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:90: 15 Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Val Thr 10 5 Arg Leu Glu Thr Val Leu Phe DLys Cys Gly Glu Thr 15 Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys 20 35 30 25 Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys 40 25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:91: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 63 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:91:

30

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25

Glu Lys Ile Arg Ile DLys Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Val Thr Arg Leu Glu Thr Val Leu Phe CLys Cys Gly Glu Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr His Pro His Leu Pro Lys Asp Ile Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Lys Cys